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CSSR AMBASSADOR SCORES WESTERN ATTITUDE AT VIENNA TALKS

LD302008 Prague CTK in English 18[illegible] GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Vienna (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak ambassador to international organizations here, Emil Keblusek, summed up on Thursday the years-long efforts of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries in the struggle for peace, security and disarmament, and dealt with reasons why no marked success has been attained during the six-year talks on armaments and armed forces reduction in central Europe.

Addressing a seminar on disarmament, Emil Keblusek said that the negative attitude of the NATO states can be demonstrated on the fact that, for more than one year, these countries have not given any official response to the proposals of the socialist countries of June 8, [word indistinct] the NATO countries have not even met new proposals of socialist countries of June 28, 1979, in which the socialist countries took a positive attitude to the Western modification.

The West continues to enforce its pattern of asymetrical reductions according to which the socialist countries would have to reduce their armed forces 3.5 times more than the NATO states. The NATO would thus attain considerable unilateral military advantages at the expense of the socialist countries' security, Emil Keblusek said.

The West European countries and Canada refuse to undertake individual commitments and the West continues to oppose armaments reductions by direct participants other than the USSR and the U.S., Emil Keblusek went on.

He pointed to the fact that the NATO Pact is increasing its military potential in central Europe and added that the number of U.S. soldiers stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany rose by 18,000 in 1977 alone, even though the delegation of Czechoslovakia, representing also the GDR, Poland and the USSR, which are also direct participants in the talks, proposed as early as 1974 that the participating countries do not increase their military strength during the talks.

The political will and willingness of all states in Vienna are necessary conditions and guarantees of progress.

Ambassador Keblusek then briefed the seminar on Czechoslovakia's latest initiative--the draft declaration on international cooperation to achieve disarmament which will be presented to the 34th UN General Assembly.

SOFIA PAPER INTERVIEWS SENATOR STEVENSON ON SALT II

LD300946 Sofia BTA in English 0834 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, August 30 (BTA)--The senator-Democrat from Illinois, Mr Adlai Stevenson, is convinced that the SALT II treaty will be ratified. According to him, as a consequence the U.S. trade relations with the socialist countries including Bulgaria will change and normalize.

Mr Stevenson, who had recently paid a four-day visit to Bulgaria, makes these statements in an interview to the Sofia daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT.

The senator points out: "I think that more senators will support the treaty, but I do not know their exact number." He notes that with the treaty the arms race will be reduced but not eliminated.

"It is necessary for SALT III to be the logical next stage in a long process, which is to bring about an actual reduction of the quantity of the armaments," he says. He also points out that the arms race today is going on not only in the sphere of strategic armament. It increases also in space, in the oceans; conventional weapons also increase. "These are also spheres which should focus our efforts, so that we can make peace stable and do away with the danger of a destructive thermonuclear war", the senator states.

Replying to the correspondents' questions Mr Stevenson says that he is greatly impressed by the beauty and hospitality of Bulgaria and that he had a "long, sincere and friendly" talk with the State Council President Todor Zhivkov. He assesses as good the possibilities for developing economic relations between the USA and Bulgaria. "But for these possibilities to come true, the cold war legacy must be overcome", Mr Stevenson says. He expresses his hope that some changes will be made in U.S. legislation and states that he himself has put forward such a proposal in the Senate. Mr Stevenson thinks that provided the SALT II is ratified, under the conditions of a new political reality, it will be easier to amend the trade law in the USA as well.

ALBANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES UNCSTD CONFERENCE

AU301120 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 30 Aug 79 AU

["Put an End to the Policy of Discrimination Against and Pressures in the Field of Science and Technology--From the Speech of the Albanian Representative at the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 30 (ATA)--At the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology, which is holding its proceedings in Vienna, the floor was also taken by the representative of the P.S.R. of Albania, Prof. Hekuran Mara, member of the Academy of Sciences of the P.S.R. of Albania. He said among others:

Numerous tensions and contradictions, overt and covert political and economic crisis and confrontations, which have various proportions and intensities, which threaten peace and security, which gravely hit the independence and sovereignty of different countries exist in the world today. The imperialist powers, first of all, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social imperialists, bear the responsibility for this situation. The Chinese social imperialists, too, have embarked [on] this dangerous road. In their most diversified and brutal forms of interference to keep on foot neo-colonialism, oppression of the peoples and the plunder of their riches, the imperialist and social imperialist powers do not fail to use also the monopoly they have created in the field of science and technology, as well as the purchase of the skilful scientific forces of other countries. The attempts of the imperialist powers to realize their aims through the socalled aid they give to the developing countries allegedly to accelerate their economic and social progress, the undertaking of joint projects under the control of the multinational companies, the policy of economic, scientific and technical interdependence, that of cooperation and integration and of the preservation of the existing international division of labour, etc, all this are nothing else but disguised forms of neocolonialism, which serve in particular the imperialist and social imperialist powers for the division and redivision of the spheres of influence.

The reality of nowadays shows that the cases are not rare when the imperialist powers, brutally and perfidiously violating the bilateral official relations, the most elementary norms of the relations between the sovereign states, cease their aids and credits for the other countries, whenever the latter oppose their chauvinist and hegemonic policy. This is how the Soviet and Chinese social imperialists have acted in their relations with the P.S.R. of Albania.

The Albanian delegation supports the just and lawful demands of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America to put an end to the policy of discrimination against and pressure in the field of science and technology, the capitalist monopolies, the imperialist and social imperialist powers are stubbornly pursuing for a long time now. The delegation of the P.S.R. of Albania adheres to the view that the putting of science and technology in a realistic and effective way in the service of the development requires that the struggle against the policy of aggression and hegemony, which is implemented by superpowers, the struggle against all challenges the old and new colonialist powers make to political and economic independence and the sovereignty of the peoples, the struggle for the attainment and ensuring of the necessary conditions for the normal and quick development of science and technology in all the countries of the world, should be raised to a higher degree.

Further on he said: In PSR of Albania, science and technology have directly been put in the service of the solving of the social, economic, cultural problems that derive from the actual stage and the perspective of the complete construction of the socialist society.

Right after the liberation, through the revolutionary measures we took in the field of education science and technology as well, we managed to wipe out illiteracy, which before liberation represented the figure of 85 percent of the population, extended the network of the elementary, 8 grade and then secondary schools all over the country, something that was very limited during the old social order, made the elementary education and later on the 8 grade school compulsory, set up for the first time the higher schools with all the specialities needed for the country, creating in this way an educational system that covers all the ages, starting from the pre-school institutions to university.

The just policy for the setting up of the whole educational system is permeated from the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, because from the very beginning it became clear that the country's needs for technical-scientific cadres could not be met either in quantity, or in rates only with people who had been taught in foreign schools.

Our social order has created very favourable conditions for the development of the scientific activity. The scholars and researchers in our society find full and allsided support and encouragement for translating into life the results of the creative thinking and of their research work in Albania. They feel it as a high moral and social duty that all their energies, knowledge and work should completely be put in the peoples service, in the service of the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland.

In our social order the putting of science and technology in the service of development meets with none of those obstacles created by the oppressive and exploiting capitalist order, with its incurable wounds like anarchy, rivalry, monopoly, commercial secrecy, crisis, unemployment, etc.

We adhere to the principle that science and technology can not be carried forward only by some learned people be they even some thousands, but by raising the technical-scientific level of the broad working masses. The technical-scientific revolution, that is an inseparable part of our socialist revolution, has included the broad working masses of the industrial and agricultural production and of the other activities of infrastructure. It has become a social and state problem of first-rate importance.

The putting of science and technology fully in the service of the economic-social development of the country clearly shows that a scientific policy on science can be truly implemented and it can assume a genuine revolutionary character only in the socialist society. Speaking about this important problem the leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said among others that scientific studies and researches should be transformed into a general method which must pervade and be in the van of every work, so as to efficiently help the solution of the present-day and future problems of the construction of socialism and of the defence of the homeland.

MONDALE CHINA VISIT COORDINATES SINO-AMERICAN 'COLLABORATION'

AU301109 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 30 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, August 30 (ATA)--As it follows from the reports on the visit to China of the U.S. vice-president, Mondale, the envoy of Washington, and Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng concretely analysed in their talks the further development of relations between China and the USA. For public consumption they made known the signing of two agreements, one on the organizing of various cultural activities and the other on the hydroelectric power.

The results of this visit clearly reveal the coordination of the strategy between Washington and Beijing. This was openly expressed by the envoy of Carter, when he said that a modernised and guaranteed China is in the interest of the USA as it is in China's interest a strong and prosperous America.

By coordinating their warmongering and counterrevolutionary policy, new plots against the peoples of Southeast Asia and the world were hatched up at the meetings Mondale had with the revisionists Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng. The news agencies point out that after the meeting with Hua Guofeng, Mondale stated that we were of the same opinion on many international problems and on the stand of China towards Southeast Asia. U.S. imperialism openly approves the aggressive and warmongering policy of Chinese social imperialism in that zone.

The visit of the U.S. vice-president is a vivid testimony to intensification of the counterrevolutionary Sino-American collaboration.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR RECEPTION--Duong Van Trung, Vietnamese ambassador to Albania, hosted a Vietnamese film at the Cultural Palace in Tirana on 30 August to mark the national holiday. Attending were Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade; and other guests. Also attending were heads and other officials of diplomatic missions accredited to Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Aug 79 AU]

SPANISH MARXIST-LENINIST DELEGATION--A delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Youth of Spain, led by Francisco Gabasa, member of the secretariat of the youth organization, arrived in our country on 28 August for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [UWYA]. At Rinas Airport the delegation was met by Valdete Sala, secretary of the UWYA Central Committee. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Aug 79 AU]

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV SPEAKS A MILITARY GRADUATION

AU301115 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 26 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Speech by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at a graduation ceremony of young officers and students from military educational establishments, held in Blagoevgrad on 25 August]

[Text] Comrades, young officers and sergeants, graduates of military schools; comrade officers, graduates of the "Georgi Stoykov Rakovski" Military Academy, and of military academies in the Soviet Union; comrade generals, officers, sergeants and soldiers, esteemed citizens of Blagoevgrad and guests attending our festive ceremony:

The promotion of young officers and sergeants from military schools, as well as the official roll call of students who attended lectures and successfully graduated from military academies in our country and in the Soviet Union, gives all of us cause to deeply and sincerely rejoice. This is an occasion of joy and deep emotion for all those who are today starting their difficult but honorable careers as officers and sergeants, careers that are so useful to our country. It is an occasion of joy and deep emotion for the officers who have improved their training and who have mastered military science and art in Bulgarian and Soviet military academies. Last but not least, it is an occasion of joy and deep emotion for us--their commanders and elder comrades--because it is to them that we will hand over the banner of honest and selfless service to our people and motherland.

It is a beautiful tradition that entitles us to hold promotion ceremonies for young officers and sergeants and to decorate them with their first officers' insignia and sergeants' shoulder straps in places and on sites that are sacred to our people's memory. The city of Blagoevgrad is such a historical place, a city that is linked to Dimitur Blagoev--the first teacher of Marxism in our country. This beautiful area of our country, which is characterized by the beautiful snow-covered mountains of Rila and the majestic peaks of Pirin, where the powerful rivers of Mesta and Struma flow--this place always reminds us of a glorious struggle against oppressors. In this place, just as in any other place in Bulgaria, freedom did not come as a gift from heaven. Freedom had to be achieved at the cost of human sacrifice. Thousands of our people's sons and daughters shed their blood for this freedom. It is sufficient for us to remember the tragic glory of Belasitsa and of King Samuyil's soldiers in order to be aware of our duty as defenders of the motherland's borders. It is sufficient just to remember the inhabitants of the "Great Rila Desert", who preserved the Bulgarian language as an instrument for keeping alive their conscience and their will to live in freedom. It is enough to remember the life and deeds of Paysiy and to leaf through the pages of the "History of Bulgaria" which he wrote in order to feel proud of belonging to the Bulgarian nation.

As far as I remember, the people of this area created the deeply moving legend of "beautiful Teodora." She was caught by the Turkish guards and had to part with her beloved Pirin meadows. The sorrow of leaving her native home, however, made her blind herself and place her eyes on the grass at the foot of the mountain peak, so that they may always watch the blue Bulgarian skies. Her beautiful blue eyes were then turned into two blue lakes, which still exist and are called "Teodora's eyes."

The shadows of Gotse Delchev and Yane Sandanski, the legendary heroes, are immortal in this area, and here is the river Glasne, which washed away and healed the wounds of the September uprising insurgents. This is the area where the first shots were fired by the detachment of the legendary partisan leader Ivan Kosarev.

This is the area where the revolutionary fighters Nikola Parapunov, Nikola Kalupchiev and others were killed in combat. This is the place where the poet Nikola Vaptsarov wrote his verse, still echoing from the rocks of the Pirin mountains.

This is why we have the pleasure of adopting Dimitur Blagoev as the patron of this class of young Bulgarian officers and sergeants. As of today this class will be called the "Blagoev class!" As of today these young graduates will be linked with the noble name of our party's founding father--Dimitur Blagoev.

Young members of the "Blagoev class:" On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, as well as on my own behalf, I most sincerely and warmly congratulate you on your promotion and commissions to new military ranks and on adopting Dimitur Blagoev as your patron.

Esteemed citizens of Blagoevgrad, who are attending our festive ceremony as guests and friends of the Bulgarian People's Army: It is a pleasure for me, on behalf of the Ministry of Defense leadership and on my own behalf to express my heartfelt gratitude to the party, state and economic leaders of this okrug, to the Blagoevgrad public as a whole and to all of you for the respect and love you have shown to the defenders of our beloved fatherland, as well as for your hospitality, which is characteristic of the people of the Pirin area!

Dear young officers and sergeants of the "Blagoev class:" You must be proud of the fact that you now bear the name of Blagoev, who was the founder of our Communist Party, who was one of the most brilliant personalities of our revolutionary movement. We all cherish deep in our hearts our gratitude for his pioneer work, for his manly courage in planting the ideas of Marxism-Leninism on Bulgarian soil, for the selfless loyalty with which he devoted his life to the workers class. On your behalf and on behalf of your commanders, I will take the liberty to assure the BCP Central Committee, as well as Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and chairman of the State Defense Committee, to assure your mothers and fathers and the entire Bulgarian people that you will worthily bear the name of "Blagoev disciples," that you will not spare your efforts, skill and love in training courageous defenders of our socialist fatherland.

There is something special about this celebration, something that endows our ceremony with exceptional importance. This ceremony is taking place on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in our country. With the assistance of the great Soviet Union and in friendly cooperation with the family of fraternal socialist countries, Bulgaria has been proceeding for as long as 35 years along the only possible path of radical social changes, along the path of the struggle for a happy new life, for material and intellectual perfection. It was Yane Sandanski--or to be more precise, it was the hero of national revolution in this area--who expressed those prophetic words: "The slave fights for freedom and a free man strives for perfection!" Our entire people have now become convinced of the truth of this statement. The strong hands of the working people, their skill and their striving for beauty and perfection have transformed Bulgaria into a small oasis of dreams that have come true. I do not intend--it is quite impossible on this festive occasion--to enumerate all our achievements. Our entire country has become a building site, a tremendously large beating heart, among blossoming orchards and vegetable gardens, among green valleys and fertile fields. Let us take only the Blagoevgrad area as an example--which is the host of today's event. Within a period of only 35 years this area, which consisted of barren mountain screes, was turned into a region of fertility. In the formerly uncultivated ravines and rocks, factories and modern farms were built. Orchards, vegetable gardens and tobacco fields are merging with the industrial landscape of this area.

Wherever we look, we come across new housing blocks, educational institutions and children's establishments whose shiny windows reflect the warm southern sun. Wherever we go, we can see the results of noble, human efforts. However, these material achievements in our life would not be so valuable if, along with them, we did not notice the development of man, the greatest asset of socialist society. It is the citizen of our country, the patriot and internationalist, who is developing in this society. He is the master and creator of all this wealth. Without his moral greatness, without his consciousness as a dutiful and responsible citizen, without his creative genius and his concern about the future and the coming generations, all these achievements would be deprived of their meaning, of their real essence. That is why the development of the socialist toiler as a manysided and comprehensively developed personality, the satisfaction of his needs, is the main concern of a socialist society. That is why the most recent BCP Central Committee plenum discussed and adopted with such concern and thoroughness the theses on the development of our educational system. The profound meaning of the forthcoming reorganization of the educational system is to create the necessary prerequisites for the development of a comprehensively developed personality, capable of self-realization in practical life. As a matter of fact, our successes in all sectors of life are beyond doubt.

The progress of real socialism in the country of Levski, Botev, Gotse Delchev and Yane Sandanski, in the country of Blagoev and Dimitrov, is beyond doubt. Indeed, this progress of real socialism made Bulgaria participate in a space flight!

All this is the result of the industriousness of people in towns and villages, the result of the BCP's wise policy, the result of our indestructible unity and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries.

Against the backgrounds of this comprehensive upsurge of our socialist motherland, the tremendous contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov distinguishes itself, since he is not only the best continuer of the Blagoev and Dimitrov cause and work, but for over a quarter of a century he has been promoting this cause and work to the greatest heights, as the gifted leader of our party and state.

Today, the material and intellectual upsurge of our country confirms the powerful strength and the advantages of real socialism, the strength of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Comrade graduates, comrade officers, esteemed citizens and guests, for over three decades the peoples in Europe and in the world have been living in peace. Peace in the world is an invaluable asset of mankind.

This, to the greatest extent, is due to the consistent, peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and of the countries belonging to the socialist community, it is due to their constantly increasing economic and intellectual power. Any unprejudiced man in this world understands today that socialism and peace are indivisible, that the armies of the Warsaw Pact treaty member-states have no other goals and tasks than the defense of peace and socialism.

This struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence, for disarmament and for further detente in international relations is headed by the Soviet Union, by the gigantic efforts of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Thanks to these efforts, only a little more than 2 months ago the SALT II treaty was signed. The signing of this treaty was an act of tremendous importance for the further preservation of peace.

The aggressive forces of imperialism, however, are opposing this peace-loving policy. Imperialism continues the armaments race and strengthens the aggressive military blocs, NATO in particular. [paragraph continues]

It organized conspiracies and provocations against people; it conducts subversive actions against countries belonging to the socialist community. This line of policy, conducted by the imperialist reaction, is merging with the hegemonistic policy of the Beijing leaders.

Under these circumstances, the socialist states cannot fail to take measures for insuring their security, for the defense of peace and for the protection of the achievements of socialism.

That is why our party is consolidating the Bulgarian People's Army and is providing it with everything necessary in order to make it capable of fulfilling its sacred duty--the reliable defense of the socialist fatherland. Our army must be in constant combat readiness, guaranteeing the ability to resist any aggressor immediately.

We do not consider the struggle for peace as tactics, as a temporary variety of a secret political strategy, but as a permanent line of conduct, dictated by the basic interests of our people, by the interests of all mankind.

In his remarkable speech to the 10th session of the National Assembly Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated as follows: As a communist party, as a socialist country, as a people who are confidently striving toward their future of communism, we have hundreds of reasons to struggle for peace in the world and none to wish for international tension, for distrust and for 'cold' and 'hot' wars among people."

We are, at the same time, siding with the peoples and progressive forces that are struggling against aggression, colonialism, racismand apartheid.

Our international solidarity with the people of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, who are resisting the aggression and provocations of the Beijing hegemonists with manly courage, is unshakeable.

Our country's support for the just cause of the Arab peoples, in particular the Arab people of Palestine, who have been deprived of their homeland, is irreversible. We are in solidarity with the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa in their struggle against imperialism, for the achievement and defense of their national rights, for peace and social progress.

As a country situated in the center of the Balkans, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is contributing to the consolidation of the great cause of peace and international cooperation. We are trying to transform the Balkan Peninsula into a zone of lasting peace and stability, so that we may live in an atmosphere of mutual trust and mutual respect, as well as in close friendship with all our neighbors.

Alien to our principles are interference in other countries' domestic life, hegemonism and chauvinism. Any kind of territorial claims are alien to us. However, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated in his speech, delivered on 27 April 1979 to the National Assembly: "We categorically reject any territorial aspirations directed against us and we have no intention whatever of ceding the Pirin area or any other region of our native Bulgarian soil, which has been Bulgarian since the very distant past. The national question has been resolved once and for all in our country by the population itself."

This is why, comrades, the thousands-of-years old Baykusheva forest will for many centuries carry the echo of the songs which the Bulgarian people have sung and will be singing in this cherished Bulgarian area.

Comrades graduates, from this square you will join your units and detachments. The soldier's duty, the patriotism and sense of responsibility toward the party and people will lead you to garrisons both near and far.

You understand yourselves that the military profession is a difficult one. This profession is a test and a trial. It is a profession demanding selfless devotion. However, men of true courage never flinch at great responsibility. Not everyone is made for this profession. Not everyone is capable of devoting his talents and skill to the defense of our peaceful borders. You have been chosen by your good fortune to become the commanders of the minds and hearts of young people in Bulgaria, to train them as worthy defenders of the country. Please, do not forget that soldiers are human beings, that the soul of the soldier is a universe in itself, that human feelings are a delicate matter that must be treated with care, that gross interference in such matters is out of place. Discipline in the army means to have a sense of responsibility and of duty. This sense of responsibility and duty must be developed and consolidated by many efforts, perseverance and a constant struggle.

You should never forget that besides being commanders, you are also the teachers and psychological guides, comrades and friends of your soldiers. You must share your jobs and sorrows with others and you must do everything within your power to persuade the soldiers to trust in you. Today our commanders can be called engineers in the true sense of this word. They represent a living combination of knowledge in their fields of specialization and in general education. They are highly educated men who have inherited the noble, moral characteristic features of Bulgarians--patriots and internationalists at the same time. Today the ranks of our army consist of intelligent, educated youths, with sensitive hearts and a profound understanding of social problems. They love just strictness and discipline, accuracy, and everything beautiful. They respect the impact of the good example and do not forgive unprincipled solutions and superficial training.

You, the young Bulgarian commanders, will join the troops at the beginning of the new training year. The training process is difficult. It demands optimal efforts, a strong will and manly courage. It demands a creative spirit and love, perseverance and talent. You must teach others what you yourselves have learned in the military schools, and you must learn from the experience of your elder comrades. You must combine in yourselves communist enthusiasm and the striving for innovation, the ardor of youthful initiative with the wisdom and calm confidence in your own strength. You have great examples of patriotic deeds to follow, examples that have been set in the past and are marked in the pages of our glorious history as well as in the memory of our people. You must cherish in your heart the freedom-fighters faith of Levski and Gotse Delchev, the ardor of Botev and Yane Sandanski, the communist integrity of Blagoev and Dimitrov, the inspired faith of Yavorov and Vaptsarov. You must rally the army personnel around the Dimitrov-like BCP Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the continuer of Blagoev's and Dimitrov's deeds.

May the unextinguishable flame of our communist truth burn forever in your hearts.

Long live the cause of the BCP--the source of inspiration and organizer of all victories!

Long live the friendship between the Bulgarian People's Army and the Soviet Army--our liberator!

Long live the militant unity among the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact treaty member-countries, headed by the invincible Soviet Army!

To the BCP, to its Central Committee, to the heroic Bulgarian people and to our beloved socialist motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria--hurrah!

UN DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY SUPPORTED

AU302055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The permanent representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations has handed Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, the response of the Bulgarian Government to the declaration on strengthening international security which was previously adopted by the UN General Assembly at the initiative of the USSR.

The declaration represents a broad platform of action and new initiatives in all areas pertaining to international peace and security and developing cooperation among nations, reads the response of the Bulgarian Government.

The development of international relations in recent years convincingly proved the correctness of the postulates incorporated in the declaration and the topicality of the tasks stemming from them. The realization that in the epoch of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, the policy and practice of coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems as the only sensible possibility is constantly strengthening. The struggle for detente, lasting peace and security became a dominating factor in international relations. Stopping the arms race and disarmament are in the focus of mankind's attention.

In its response, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria highly valued and greeted the SALT II agreement, which was signed in Vienna in June by the USSR and United States. The SALT II agreement is the most important step until now for taming the nuclear arms race, and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria expresses the deep conviction that the ratification of the treaty, an event expected by all peoples, will doubtlessly affect, in a positive way, the comprehensive improvement of international relations and further the strengthening of the world's political climate.

Further on, the response stresses Bulgaria's peace-loving and constructive policy in the Balkans. The People's Republic of Bulgaria attributes much importance to developing goodneighbourly relations and comprehensive cooperation with the other Balkan states, reads the document.

LUKANOV RECEIVES IRAQI AGRICULTURE MINISTER 30 AUGUST

AU310357 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 30 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On 30 August Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received 'Amir Mahdi al-Khashshali, Iraq's minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and chairman of the Iraqi part of the Bulgarian-Iraqi Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the committee, took part in the meeting. Topical issues related to Bulgarian-Iraqi economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed. The mutual desire for further developing and strengthening the two countries' cooperation was voiced. Confidence was expressed that the session of the Bulgarian-Iraqi committee, which is now taking place in Sofia, will facilitate this cooperation.

ZAREV RECEIVES GDR PLANNING COMMISSION DELEGATION 30 AUGUST

AU301358 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 30 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On 30 August Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received the delegation of the GDR State Planning Commission led by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The results of the work to date on coordinating the two countries' plans for the 1981-1985 period were discussed at the meeting. Measures on further expanding and strengthening the cooperation and the socialist and economic integration between Bulgaria and the GDR were noted.

HUNGARIAN PATRIOTIC FRONT DELEGATION DEPARTS 30 AUGUST

AU301915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic Front, led by Istvan Sarlos, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary general of the Patriotic Front National Council, which visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council, departed from the country on 30 August.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT TARABANOV FUNERAL--Many citizens, representatives of ministries and departments, National Assembly deputies, other public figures and diplomats paid their last respects to Milko Tarabanov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the National Assembly, who died 24 August 1979. "Comrades Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Tsola Dragoycheva and Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Misho Mishev and Vladimir Bonev, as well as Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council, and members of the State Council and government acted as guards of honor." At the Sofia central cemetery, Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, chaired a commemorative rally. Ninko Stefanov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, expressed condolences to the family on behalf of the party and government. "A letter from Todor Zhivkov to the family of Milko Tarabanov, expressing most sincere condolences, was read during the ceremony." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Aug 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF HUNGARY'S LAZAR

Strougal Luncheon Toast

AU301300 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at a 28 August luncheon in Prague given in honor of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers]

[Text] I am happy to be able to welcome you once again in Prague in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, the Czechoslovak Government and all our people. I hope that you have felt at home and that we have at least partially succeeded in repaying you for your warm hospitality during our last visit to Budapest.

Our regular meetings and cordial talks have become a tradition, a tradition filled with acts of friendship and cooperation, a tradition stemming naturally from the unity of class interests and from the common goals of socialist construction in the countries of our socialist community. We know very well that it was only after the workers class seized power that our relations acquired their true sense, characteristic of socialist internationalism.

It is appropriate to say that the longings for which the heroes of your first proletarian state, the Hungarian Republic of Councils--the example and comradely assistance of which led to the establishment of the Slovak Republic of Councils in the eastern parts of our homeland--were shedding their blood, have been finally fulfilled. The firm foundation for our all-round relations was laid by the first treaty of alliance on friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation, which was signed 30 years ago. In short, our countries, in the center of Europe, are setting an example demonstrating the results of effective political unity and economic cooperation, which benefits not only the nations of our countries but the whole socialist community.

I can assure you that we are sincerely rejoicing at the results your country and your people are achieving in implementing the tasks of the 11th MSZMP Congress. We follow attentively your successes in developing industry and agriculture and the growth of the standard of living of your people, achieved in spite of the difficulties accompanying, naturally, any socialist construction.

At meetings like ours--and this applies not only to state representatives but to ordinary citizens as well--we realize the profound impact of the words of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, addressed to the 15th CPCZ Congress: "Our parties, states and nations are friends and allies. We are taking a joint path. The MSZMP and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic are striving to further strengthen the fraternal cooperation and Hungarian-Czechoslovak friendship, for the benefit of our nations, the whole socialist community and all mankind."

This expresses succinctly the purpose of our talks today, which assess--in the spirit of identity [of views] and in an open atmosphere--all important questions concerning our relations and seek ways of expanding relations, especially in the economic sphere, where we have far from exhausted all our possibilities.

We have reconfirmed for ourselves that the extent of our political ties is exemplary at all party and state levels. The spirit of creative cooperation imbued all talks and found its reflection in the friendly contacts established by schools, scientific institutes, theaters, artists' unions, our regions and your counties, but also by thousands of our citizens who are getting to know each other, especially during the holiday season.

The Hungarian People's Republic and its beautiful capital and lake Balaton in particular have become much-sought-for places of recreation for hundreds of thousands of Czechs and Slovaks.

We have also achieved successes in the field of economy--and it is not only in classical trade exchange, which this year will reach the remarkable amount of Rl billion, that we are achieving them. Production and specialization are increasingly more emphatically implemented in our cooperation. There are many instances that should be published as proof of how close and effective our cooperation is. Above all they include joint participation in the construction of the Adria crude oil pipeline, as well as the atomic power station in Paks and, finally, the already started construction of the system of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroprojects on the Danube, the extent of which will become a historical example of the multilateral advantages of socialist integration, an example even for future generations.

We have agreed that we are taking the right path, that our efforts benefit the peoples of both our countries, as well as the entire socialist community, in the unity of which we find guarantees for our own peaceful future. The CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic suffered a great deal in both world wars. Thus we respect all the more the remarkable fact that Europe, which has been capable of meeting at the roundtable in Helsinki, is living in peace this fourth decade. Thus we promote the policy of international detente and of cooperation of countries with different social systems all the more. Thus we appeal all the more for expansion of political detente into the military sphere, to halt feverish armament as proclaimed in the last year's declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. In summing up, we can quote the words of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, uttered prior to the signing of the SALT II agreement: "The most pressing and burning task of mankind now is to halt feverish armament and avert the threat of a world nuclear war." In fact, it is quite literally valid that socialism needs peace so as to complete its feat successfully.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary will therefore continue, hand in hand with the other states of the socialist community, to resolutely oppose all attempts at turning back the clock of history. We do not want to reconcile ourselves to the reality of incessant armament, and thus also to threats of force. On the contrary, we want to put an end to those senseless races and to turn all the means acquired in that manner to the benefit of social programs for the developing world and for solving such burning questions as the energy and food problem on our planet.

I can certainly declare once again that our talks were not only cordial, but also useful; and not only friendly, but also businesslike, in keeping with the tradition of really good-neighborly relations between two socialist states. At the same time we have confirmed for ourselves that in firm unity and, simultaneously, all-round cooperation of all countries of the socialist community lies our main guarantee and certainty for the future. That is why we will guard it and protect it everywhere.

Joint Communique

AU301302 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Aug 79 p 2 AU

["Joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian Communique" on the 27-28 August visit of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, to the CSSR]

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR on 27-28 August 1979 at the invitation of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The reception took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Gyorgy Lazar laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and bouquets at the sarcophagus of Klement Gottwald and in the hall of Soviet heroes and inspected the Prague Metro.

The Czechoslovak and Hungarian premiers conducted talks in the course of which they briefed each other on the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 11th MSZMP Congress and on the social and economic development of their countries, assessed the state of Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations and exchanged views on topical questions of the international situation.

The two premiers stressed the great importance of the meeting in 1977 between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, for the strengthening of the traditional friendship and the deepening of all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and the MSZMP, the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

In the course of the talks they paid special attention to the state of economic relations between the two countries and to uncovering possibilities for their broadening. They stated that the economic cooperation between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic is developing dynamically and according to plan. The value of goods exchanged between the two countries will reach R1 billion this year and will contribute significantly to the economic development and to a better satisfaction of the needs of the populations of both countries.

The premiers stressed that the extension and broadening of the existing cooperation and specialization agreements, and the discovery of new possibilities for production cooperation in the 1981-85 period is an important prerequisite for this. They singled out the great importance of expanding production cooperation and specialization in the production of spare parts and assembly units. In the interest of this they support the expansion of direct relations between enterprises.

The premiers stressed that joint investment projects are of great importance for deepening the economic integration of the two countries. They noted with satisfaction that as part of the integrated CEMA power system, the 400-kilovolt Albertirsa-God section of the 750-kilovolt Vinnitsa-Albertirea transmission line has been built by means of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation. The construction of the Hungarian section of the Adria oil pipeline has been completed and the joint construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of hydro-projects has started.

The premiers assessed the results of the recent talks of the chairmen of the central planning bodies of the two countries, expressed their agreement with them and pointed out the necessity of making further efforts to speed up and successfully complete the coordination of the plans.

They consider it important to start drawing up an economic cooperation program to to the year 1990. The premiers positively valued the activity of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

In the course of the talks they stressed the interest of both sides in the further expansion of economic cooperation and trade exchange between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic in the 1981-85 period.

Both sides attribute great importance to the CEMA activity in the further development of all-round economic cooperation and trade exchange and aid the implementation of the integration target programs.

Both sides stated with satisfaction that relations in culture, education and science are developing successfully. They expressed their interest in their further development.

The premiers of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic expressed, in connection with the discussion of topical international issues, the firm determination of their governments to continue strengthening the alliance of their countries with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. They stressed that both countries will, within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, step up their internationalist cooperation in the struggle for halting the arms race, for disarmament, world peace and security.

The talks between the two premiers took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, were marked by a full identity of views and contributed to the deepening of cooperation between the two countries and to the strengthening of fraternal friendship between the peoples of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, invited CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to pay an official friendly visit. He accepted the invitation with thanks.

SFRY DELEGATION LED BY MARKOVIC ARRIVES IN BRATISLAVA

LD301632 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the SFRY Assembly, led by the president of the Federal Assembly, Dragoslav Markovic, arrived in Bratislava today. During its 2-day visit to Slovakia it is being accompanied by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly.

The Yugoslav guests were welcomed at Bratislava airport by Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other officials.

Shortly after their arrival, members of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation paid homage to the memory of the heroes of the armed uprisings of the Slovak people against fascism by laying a wreath at the monument to the Slovak national uprising.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KORCAK VISIT TO FRG

End of Visit

LD301725 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Josef Korcak, deputy Czechoslovak premier and Czech premier, in Duesseldorf today ended his visit to the FRG, which was at the invitation of Johannes Rau, the Land prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia. The further development of relations between both countries and some international issues were the main topics of the talks. They paid attention to the problems of the energy crisis, its consequences in European countries and also discussed the ways to overcome the crisis. During the talks it was stated that the joint declaration signed in Bonn last year during the visit by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and president of the republic, is a good foundation for the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG. Josef Korcak discussed with representatives of economic circles above all the further development of cooperation and coordination.

Korcak, Johannes Rau Interviews

LD302350 Bratislav Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Josef Korcak, deputy federal premier and Czech premier, returned today from a visit to the FRG in North Rhine-Westphalia. Before his departure Comrade Korcak and his host, Johannes Rau, Land minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, were asked for an interview by our Bonn correspondent, Frantisek Vonderka: [begin recording]

[Vonderka] Comrade Premier, your stay in the land of North Rhine-Westphalia is drawing to an end. How do you assess your visit from the point of view of seeking possibilities to deepen relations between the FRG and Czechoslovakia?

[Korcak] We saw quite a lot. We had talks with various officials and I have the impression that they, too, have a good will to take the path of mutual acquantance and understanding and improvement of relations between our countries and between our nations.

[Vonderka] During your stay you also met representatives of industrial and business circles. What are your impressions from these meetings?

[Korcak] I met not only them. I also met many people working in other sectors. But I have to say, since you mentioned these leading workers in industry and commerce, that I was very pleased, among other things, when in the course of a conversation with, for instance, the director of such a well-known, big and influential concern as is Mannesmann, I heard words of praise and appreciation about the work of our engineers, technicians, about the skill of our workers.

[Vonderka] You are, therefore, satisfied leaving the FRG?

[Korcak] Satisfied, on the whole.

[Vonderka] Thank you for the interview. [end recording]

These were the words of Josef Korcak, deputy federal premier and Czech premier. The question posed to his host, Johannes Rau, was as follows: [begin recording]

[Vonderka] Mr Minister-President, in the course of Mr Korcak's visit it was often stressed that a whole series of possibilities exist for a further deepening of mutual cooperation. I would like to ask you whether you share this view, and if so, where do you see possibilities for deepening of cooperation?

[Rau--in German fading into Slovak translation] I think that the most important thing is that our nations are getting further acquainted. I myself belong to a generation which did not have the chance to see Czechoslovakia. I belong to what is known as the postwar generation. If we want to draw closer together we must get acquainted, and the current visit served this aim. My opposite number Korcak viewed with great interest various cultural institutions, and also economic and power installations, in North Rhine-Westphalia. I personally have a great interest in finding out about life in Czechoslovakia, and, on this occasion, to find out what more we can do for peaceful coexistence between our nations.

[Vonderka] What do you consider the most important result of the visit?

[Rau] We did not have any intention of concluding concrete agreements but I am very grateful for the fact that Mr Korcak invited me to visit the Czech Socialist Republic. I accept this invitation very gladly because I want to get to know your country. However, I consider as most important the fact that we will organize a meeting of young people--that young people from the FRG, from North Rhine-Westphalia, will go to Czechoslovakia and vice versa, young people from Czechoslovakia will come to our country. This will enable them to get to know both countries and their different social systems better. [end recording]

POLISH TRADE UNION OFFICIAL DEPARTS, SEEN OFF BY HOFFMANN

LD301729 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bilateral talks between the highest representatives trade union organizations of Czechoslovakia and Poland ended in the High Tatras today. The talks have become a stimulus for the further broadening and deepening of mutual cooperation of trade union organizations of both fraternal countries.

The Polish delegation, which was led by Wladyslav Kruczek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Polish Trade Union, was seen off at Poprad airport by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH GDR TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

LD301748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, met in Stary Smokovec today with Werner Heilemann, secretary of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB] and Werner Gertelt, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chemical Workers' Trade Union and the FDGB.

In a cordial and comradely discussion, they reviewed the possibilities for the development of cooperation between trade union organizations of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, and some topical issues in the international trade union movement.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER OF THE DAY ON SLOVAK UPRISING

Bratislava PRAVDA Report

AU301525 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "From the Order of the Day of the CSSR Minister of National Defense"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--Our nations are recalling with respect the heroes who had laid down their lives for the ideals of the Slovak national uprising. Our gratitude belongs to the Slovak, Czech and Soviet partisans and the antifascists of other nations and nationalities who, at the appeal of the Communist Party, raised their weapons against the hated fascist invaders and their helpers from the People's Party. [paragraph continues]

The life and practice of the past 35 years have verified the magnitude, progressiveness and viability of the ideals fought for in the Slovak mountains and on the other fronts of the antifascist struggle by tens of thousands of our citizens. The order of the day says, among other things, the Slovak national uprising was a historical event which expressed the class, patriotic and international longings of the Czechoslovak people and which emphatically influenced the further life of our nations. The members of the Czechoslovak People's Army firmly guarding the revolutionary legacy of the uprising, embody the results which our people's built. They vigilantly follow the plan of reactionary imperialist forces, which incite feverish armament, evoke crisis-ridden situations and conflicts and strive to disrupt the peaceful work of nations and threaten the interests of socialism and peace in the world. They consistently fulfill the tasks set by the 15th party congress to enhance the country's defense and the combat ability of our army. They greet the glorious anniversary with a broad working and political activity, aimed at consolidating combat preparedness, improvement of training and educational quality, skillful mastery and maintenance of combat technology and the consolidation of discipline.

ROLNICKE NOVINY Report

AU301533 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 29 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[CTK report: "From the Order of the Day of the CSSR Minister of National Defense on the 35th Anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--On 29 August 1944, 35 years ago, the Slovak national uprising flared up, becoming the most significant and popularly-based feat of the Czechoslovak national liberation struggle and a powerful armed operation in the European antifascist fight. It initiated the final phase of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation battle against the German and domestic fascism, a struggle that was an inseparable component of the battle of progressive and democratic forces, headed by the Soviet Union.

The Slovak national uprising created in Central Slovakia the first integrated, extensive liberated Czechoslovak territory, which for 2 months withstood the numerical superiority of the Nazi divisions. Together with the Czech, Soviet and other antifascist fighters, the Slovak people conducted, in the encirclement, an unappeasable struggle for speeding up the defeat of Hitlerite Germany, for liberating Czechoslovakia and all subjugated nations.

The inspiring, organizing and leading force of the Slovak national uprising was the Communist Party. The political line of the Moscow CPCZ leadership, headed by Klement Gottwald, was creatively promulgated by the clandestine Fifth Central Leadership of the Communist Party of Slovakia, of which Karol Smidke, Gustav Husak and Ladislav Novomesky were members. That leadership gradually unified all antifascist forces on the platform of an active political and armed antifascist fight.

The Slovak national uprising was the beginning of the national and democratic revolution in Czechoslovakia. As the supreme body of unified resistance, the Slovak National Council proclaimed the Czechoslovak Republic, based on social justice and the coexistence of Czechs and Slovaks on the basis of equal rights. The uprising fought for, and implemented, the new, progressive foreign orientation of Czechoslovakia, the cornerstone of which was the close alliance with the Soviet Union which, from the very first days, was granting selfless material, military and political assistance and moral support to fighting Slovakia.

The life and practice of the past 35 years have verified the magnitude, progressiveness and viability of the ideals fought for in the Slovak mountains and on the other fronts of the antifascist struggle by tens of thousands of Czechoslovak citizens. The Slovak national uprising was a historical event which expressed the class, patriotic and international longings of the Czechoslovak people and emphatically influenced the further life of our citizens.

The past 35 years which separate us from the Slovak national uprising have fundamentally changed our society. The working people have become the true masters in their country; socialist construction has been successfully carried out; and our national economy, our socialist agriculture, science, culture and school education have undergone a rapid development. Slovakia has grown into an industrially developed country. The CPCZ's policy in the solution of the nationality question has resulted in the implementation of the Leninist principle of socialist federation, which is creating the best possibilities for the all-round advance of our two nations and of the other nationalities, and thus also for the consolidation of the unified Czechoslovak state.

HUSAK STRESSES NEED TO SAFEGUARD FUEL, ENERGY BASE

LD302116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today a delegation of working people of the Department of Fuel and Power headed by Minister Vlastimil Ehrenberger on the occasion of the Day of Miners and Power Workers. Present at the meeting were members of the party Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Josef Haman, secretary of the party Central Committee, and other representatives.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and president of the republic, at the beginning of his speech congratulated all working people of the Department of Fuel Extraction, the power and gas industries, ore mines, the oil and uranium industries and geological prospecting on the occasion of the Day of Miners and Power Workers and thanked them for the devoted, committed work for the development of our society. He paid tribute to the role which miners, as the vanguard detachment of our working class, have paid both in the struggle against capitalism and in the whole period of the socialist building and above all in the implementation of the programs of the 14th and the 15th congresses of the CPCZ.

Comrade Gustav Husak said that the assurance of the fuel and energy base has always been one of the key questions on building our socialist economy. At the present period, this task, owing to changes in the internal and above all the external economic conditions, is becoming especially urgent. Together with the emphasis on the development of the nuclear power industry, and with the participation in joint programs, which we are implementing within the framework of CEMA, our priority task is still the utilization of the home fuel and ore bases, and the modernization and technological development of the mining industry. The safeguarding of fuels and energy for the national economy and the population will continue to be for us in the future, the same as for other advanced industrial states, one of the decisive tasks. Comrade Husak stated that to achieve this will require considerable means, great efforts of the working people in the mining and power industries and throughout society. At the same time we will continue to take care to improve the working and living conditions of working people in the fuel-energy complex, above all of miners.

Comrade Husak stressed that at present a proper preparation for the forthcoming winter period is of exceptional importance. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government have analyzed thoroughly both the objective and subjective cause of shortcomings at the beginning of this year and adopted an extensive complex of concrete measures so that these shortcomings will not reoccur. It is necessary to pay permanent attention to their implementation on each section.

Comrade Gustav Husak said that the development of the fuel-energy base is not only a matter of concern for miners and power workers, but a common concern for a number of branches. Engineering, the building industry, and, of course, transportation share the successes of the coal industry and the power industry but they also have their share of responsibility for shortcomings and difficulties. The safeguarding of the needs of the economy and population for fuels and energy, Comrade Husak went on, requires that we pay a greater attention to rationalization and savings in their consumption. This year, thanks to a number of measures including the introduction of summer time and the adjustment of working hours, some good results have been achieved in this direction. Despite this, the analyses which have been carried out show that in comparison to the rest of the world the consumption of energy in our economy is still disproportionately high and often wasteful.

The interests of society and the respect for the work of miners require a faster introduction of effective measures for the saving of all types of fuels and energy. This is a task which applies for all sections, for all branches.

To achieve this it is necessary to allocate the necessary investment means, to focus the attention of science and research and the initiative of the people, Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized.

In a cordial and comradely discussion, participants in the meeting then spoke about their work.

At the end of the meeting at Prague Castel today, the participants expressed full support for the policy of the CPCZ and stressed, on behalf of their working teams, and all workers in the fuel and power industry their firm determination to make all efforts to safeguard fuel and energy for society.

STROUGAL, OTHERS ARRIVE IN OSTRAVA FOR MINERS DAY

LD302120 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Correspondent Frantisek Tvrz is on the telephone from Ostrava:

Shortly before 1800, a special aircraft with a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which will attend the statewide celebrations on Miners and Power Workers Day, landed at Ostrava airport. A brass band, and representatives of political and public life of the industrial region welcomed Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuels and power; and other distinguished guests.

Tomorrow the party and government delegation will attend a festive meeting in Havirov, where, in the presence of 800 delegates of the Department of Fuels and Power, the best teams of Czechoslovak mines and power industry will receive awards.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET CSSR LEADERS ON SLOVAK UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

AU301350 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, on the anniversary of the Slovak national uprising--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president,

To Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, Prague.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising we convey our most cordial greetings and congratulations to you and the CSSR fraternal people in the name of the GDR people.

The heroic uprising of the Slovak people against the fascist German occupiers and the reactionary Tiso regime, which was the people's enemy, is an outstanding event in the antifascist liberation struggle of the peoples. With it, the Slovak people, at the side of the glorious Soviet Army and in close combat community with their Czech brothers and antifascists of other countries, actively contributed to the smashing of German fascism.

At the same time, the Slovak national uprising marked the immediate beginning of the struggle led by the communist party to bring about a profound revolutionary-democratic innovation in Czechoslovakia.

The victorious Czechoslovak working class has honorably carried out the legacy of the courageous fighters of the Slovak national uprising and the May uprising of the Czech people in 1945 by establishing socialism. Supported by the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, which was born in the struggle, the CSSR workers have accomplished outstanding achievements on the road of socialism.

Thanks to the great achievements in the building of socialism and the active contribution in the implementation of the concerted peace policy of the socialist community of states, the CSSR enjoys high recognition and esteem among the entire progressive mankind.

We note with satisfaction that the internationalistic solidarity between German and Czechoslovak communists and antifascists, born in the struggle against exploitation and war, is continued in the firm combat community between the SED and CPCZ. The 30-year socialist development of the GDR and the CSSR under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties has at the same time created the solid basis for the friendship and fraternal affiliation of our states and peoples.

On this basis and united in the alliance with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal states, the trusting cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR is developing successfully and is leading to more and more fruitful results in all fields.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the Czechoslovak fraternal people, further great success in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress as well as the best of health and personal well-being.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

[Signed] Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FINNISH CP LEADER SAARINEN

Meeting With Honecker

LD301530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1253 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Finnish Communist Party led by party chairman Aarne Saarinen for a friendly discussion. The representatives of the SED and the Finnish Communist Party exchanged views and information on the policies of both parties, topical questions of the international situation and the communist movement, as well as on the relations between the SED and the Finnish Communist Party.

Both sides paid tribute to the important progress achieved by the socialist community of states, especially by the Soviet Union, the communist and workers' parties, as well as by the national revolutionary movement in the struggle for safeguarding of peace, arms limitation, disarmament and social progress. They emphasized their will to strengthen the unity of action of the communist and workers' parties toward solving the key question of the present time: the ending of the arms race and concrete disarmament measures.

Erich Honecker and Aarne Saarinen strongly condemned the stepping up of the arms race by the most reactionary circles of imperialism within the framework of NATO, and the chauvinist great-power politics pursued by the Beijing leadership. [passage indistinct]

Honecker and Saarinen agreed that it is one of the fundamental concerns of the SED and the Finnish Communist Party to strengthen the unity of the communist movement in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Both parties strongly oppose all attempts to weaken and divide the movement through anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, as well as through interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries.

The chairman of the Finnish Communist Party paid tribute to the important successes achieved by the GDR in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress as an important internationalist contribution toward strengthening the forces of peace and socialism in the world. He conveyed the most cordial congratulations to the GDR's working people on the 30th anniversary of their socialist state.

Erich Honecker highly assessed the contribution made by the Finnish Communist Party toward the defense of the social and national interests of the Finnish people and toward an active Finnish peace policy. The decisions of the 17th and 18th congresses of the Finnish Communist Party are of great importance for strengthening the party's unity and establishing an antimonopolistic, democratic front.

29 August Dinner

LD301728 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee, gave a dinner in Berlin on Thursday in honor of Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party.

In their toasts Erich Honecker and Aarene Saarinen stressed the fraternal relations between the two parties. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the essential contribution of the Finnish communists in the assertion of friendly relations of their country with the USSR, the GDR and the other states of the socialist community. In reply, Aarene Saarinen emphasized that throughout its existence the GDR has pursued a principled, consistent and peaceful foreign policy. This has had an important influence on the consolidation of peace and security on the continent and throughout the world, he said.

[East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German at 1800 GMT on 30 August adds the following: "Present at the dinner were the following members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, Harry Tisch, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinskiy and Inge Lange. Along with Aarne Saarinen, the following members of the Finnish delegation were also present: Taisto Sinisalo, deputy chairman of the Finnish Communist Party; Olavi Poikolainen, member of the Politburo: Pauli Homppi; secretary of the Kymenlaakso area executive; and Irina Lindeberg, Central Committee official."]

Honecker Toast

LD302315 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker gave a dinner in honor of the Finnish guests at the Unter den Linden palace early this afternoon. Erich Honecker took the opportunity of addressing his guests and said, in part:

[Honecker--begin recording] Dear Finnish comrades: The communists of the GDR appreciate greatly what the Finnish fraternal party is doing for the social [words indistinct] for peace, disarmament, social progress (?and) the unity of action of the communist movement. It fills us with great satisfaction that your party has developed into one of the strongest parties in the capitalist countries, and is now an important factor in the life of your country. We pay tribute to the essential contribution of the Finnish communists to the assertion of an active Finnish peace policy, to the establishment of friendly relations by Finland with the USSR, the GDR and the other states of the socialist community. In this connection I would like to recall that the relations between the GDR and Finland during President Kekkonen's visit to our republic were assessed as outstanding and lively evidence of the realization of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Your present visit to the GDR, dear Finnish friends and comrades, will give you the opportunity of seeing for yourselves the way in which in our country and its people's lives have changed for the better over 30 years of socialist development.

Dear Finnish comrades, our most important concern today consists in preventing a new world war and to safeguard peace permanently. This requires above all the limiting and ending of the arms race. It requires supplementing political detente by military detente. We regard the conclusion of the SALT II agreement between the USSR and the United States as an important result, whose early ratification and coming into force is in the vital interest of all peoples.

It was confirmed during our deliberations today that we both agree that great efforts are necessary in order to achieve new arms limitation measures and to attain disarmament.

NATO's efforts to step up its armament and the attempts of aggressive imperialist circles to alter the approximate military equilibrium conjure up serious dangers for peace. The GDR continues to act in accordance with the principle of its foreign policy of creating the most favorable external conditions for developing socialism. At the same time we are in the process of changing Europe into a continent of peace, goodneighborliness and cooperation. Our two parties deem it necessary for the communist and workers' parties to intensify their joint actions in the struggle for peace, security and disarmament. We thus conform to the results of the Berlin conference of European communist parties. The SED is, just like our Finnish fraternal party, ready to develop further its good cooperation with social democratic and socialist parties, in order to contribute toward safeguarding peace and disarmament. We welcome president Kekkonen's plan to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe as an important initiative in the interest of European security.

Dear Finnish comrades, today's discussion showed once again that our two parties agree totally as far as the basic questions of the present day are concerned, (?and that we have) the same objectives, above all Marxism-Leninism, and proletarian internationalism. Jointly we fight for the strengthening of the communist movement, for peace and security, and social progress. We wish the proven vanguard of the Finnish working class, our brethren, the Finnish Communist Party, every success in its complicated struggle to realize the resolutions of its 18th party congress. [end recording]

JOINT PRESS RELEASE WITH FINNISH TRADE UNION FEDERATION

LD300426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A joint press release was published in Berlin on Wednesday at the end of a visit to the GDR by a delegation of the Federation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK) under its chairman Pekka Oivio at the invitation of the FDGB executive. The Finnish delegation had talks with a delegation led by FDGB chairman Harry Tisch. The press release says: "These talks took place in an open and friendly atmosphere. They showed that the FDGB and SAK hold identical or similar views on crucial issues touching the life of the workers." Both delegations briefed each other about activities serving the interests of their members. They exchanged views on the international situation, the situation in the world trade union movement and on the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

"Both organizations support the early holding of an international trade union conference on the social and economic aspects of disarmament. They believe that there should be a high-level representation of the various trends of the world trade union movement at this conference."

The FDGB and SAK declare their solidarity with all trade union organizations and peace-loving forces fighting for peace, democracy and social progress, against war, fascism, racism, national oppression and exploitation. The visit of the SAK delegation is described as an important contribution to deepening the traditional relations between both bodies. It was agreed to make annual arrangements for the development of these relations. An invitation of the SAK chairman for a visit to the Republic of Finland by an FDGB delegation was accepted with thanks.

HEINZ HOFFMANN MEETS WITH SRV MILITARY DELEGATION

LD301404 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister, has emphasized the solidarity of members of the army and border soldiers with the fraternal Vietnamese people and its armed forces.

In the course of a meeting with the military delegation of leading political cadres of the Vietnamese People's Army led by Col Gen Chu Huy Man, he said that the deep alliance with the just struggle waged by the Vietnamese people has had a place of honor for a long time. For example, this was expressed by the sum total of donations by members of the army which, in this training year, has amounted to over M10 million for the solidarity account.

Col Gen Chu Huy Man reported how, in his country, the working people and soldiers are jointly building and defending socialism. He described the active support by the socialist countries as a valuable help.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BITAT-LED ALGERIAN DELEGATION

Meeting With SED's Sindermann

AU201416 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] ADN, Berlin--"Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received a delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria in Berlin on Tuesday [28 August]. The delegation, which is being led by Rabah Bitat, president of the National People's Assembly, is visiting the republic at the invitation of the Presidium of the People's Chamber of the GDR.

"The visit of the Algerian delegation is taking place at a time in which the GDR is preparing for the 30th anniversary of its founding, Horst Sindermann stressed. He described to the guests the successful development of the GDR from the antifascist-democratic upheaval to the building of the developed socialist society. He termed the founding of a Marxist-Leninist party, the SED, and the firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries as the most important prerequisites for the successful development of the GDR.

"The People's Chamber president declared that people in the GDR are attentively watching the efforts of the Algerian people in building a society oriented towards socialist development and that they were paying respect to their past achievements. The common aims of the two countries in the anti-imperialist struggle for social progress provides a solid basis for further cooperation between the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, he said."

Rabha Bitat thanked Horst Sindermann for the invitation. "He said that Algeria regards the GDR, like other socialist states, as its friend and ally. Cooperation between the people's representatives constitutes a substantial contribution to deepening bilateral relations between the two peoples, for which great prospects exist."

Belkacem Ben-Yahia, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the GDR, also participated in the talks.

Meeting With Fischer, Krolikowski

LD302106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received the president of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, Rabah Bitat, for a friendly talk. The two politicians expressed their satisfaction at the good development of the longstanding, comradely cooperation between the GDR and Algeria in various spheres. They emphasized the desire of both states to deepen still further the friendly relations in all sectors. On important international issues the two sides noted the agreement of their countries in supporting peoples fighting for their national and social liberation from colonialism and imperialism. They stressed the need to halt the arms race by effective measures in the interests of the preservation of world peace.

Rabah Bitat described the efforts of the Algerian people for the successful implementation of the decisions of the fourth Congress of the Party of the National Liberation Front, and the results achieved in strengthening national sovereignty and bringing about the country's revolutionary transformation.

Both sides stressed the great importance of the struggle of all progressive forces for the preservation and consolidation of peace throughout the world as the principal task of our time, and paid tribute to the agreement between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic weapons in accordance with the SALT II agreement. In the same context, it was also noted that the efforts in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, against neocolonialism and racism must be actively continued.

In an earlier talk with Rabah Bitat Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave an account of the successful implementation of economic and social programs in accordance with the decisions of the ninth congress.

SED, CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD310258 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The SED and the Congolese Labor Party have concluded an agreement which provides for the continuation and deepening of cooperation during 1980 and 1981. The document was signed in Berlin on Thursday by the members of the Politburos of the Central Committees of the two parties, Hermann Axen and Pierre Nze. In a preceding talk the two sides had discussed questions of the joint struggle for peace, arms limitation and disarmament as well as national and social liberation of the peoples, especially of the African Continent.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES RED CROSS SOCIETY PRESIDENTS

LD301910 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dresden--Current tasks of the intensified work for peace and humanism were the main subject at a consultative meeting of the presidents of Red Cross societies of socialist countries in Dresden.

A communique published on Thursday stresses that the participants were of the unanimous view that the Red Cross "is duty bound to exploit to the full the possibilities open to it for the prevention of wars." On Thursday afternoon, Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council received the presidents of Red Cross societies of socialist countries for a cordial talk. During the friendly exchange of views at the Albrechtsburg in Meissen, Horst Sindermann expressed the high esteem in which the GDR leadership of party and state regards the activities of the Red Cross.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN FRG TRANSIT AGREEMENT ABUSER

AU301434 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Text] ADN, Berlin--On 24 August 1979 GDR security organs apprehended FRG citizen Guenter Hofmann redhanded at the GDR Wartha border crossing point and detained him for abusing the transit agreement. To disguise his crimes on the GDR transit routes he used a truck and trailer from the Wetzler forwarding firm in the FRG, running under customs seal in accordance with section 6 of the transit agreement.

Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The Mercedes truck and trailer with license plate number B-AH 4781 and B-U 7347 was impounded.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS TO W. BERLIN OVER ARSON ATTACK

LD301713 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Criminal elements late on 28 August, 1979 perpetrated another provocative attack from Berlin (West) against the GDR state border in the region of Berlin-Friedrichshain. The perpetrators threw a petrol bomb onto the territory of the Oberbaumbruecke GDR border crossing point. It exploded, injuring a member of the GDR Border Troops and caused considerable damage.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs today strongly protested to the Senat of Berlin (West) against this further grave attack against the GDR state border and demanded that the perpetrators be most severely punished. As early as 27 April, 1979 and 21 August, 1979 the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs had protested against such dangerous attacks and expressed its expectation that effective measures would be taken to stop attacks of this kind.

The GDR public prosecutor general has initiated investigatory proceedings.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER VISIT TO AIR FORCE UNITS

Details of Visits

LD291232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1028 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, on Wednesday [29 August] visited troop units of the air force and air defense of the GDR National People's Army (NVA).

A few weeks prior to the GDR's 30th anniversary, members of this branch of the NVA demonstrated that they, in the same way as workers in all branches of the economy, have made outstanding achievements in strengthening their worker and peasant state on an all-round basis. Evidence of this are the results of the participation of the pilots, antiaircraft missile soldiers and members of the communications branch in the "Salute GDR 30 for our Socialist Fatherland--Vigilant and Ready for Combat" competition.

The visit to the troops, which began during the morning at the "Vladimir Komarov" fighter pilot squadron, was marked by cordial and trustful meetings and discussions between Erich Honecker and soldiers, noncommissioned officers, cadets and officers and demonstrated the party leadership's firm solidarity with the members of the army. During the visit they declared their unshakeable will to continue in the future to honorably carry out all tasks for the reliable protection of the airspace of the GDR and other Warsaw Treaty states.

Erich Honecker and other members of party and state leadership were welcomed at the squadron's flag-bedecked airfield by Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

The GDR defense minister also welcomed, in addition to Erich Honecker, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, Horst Sindermann, Harry Tisch and Col Gen Erich Mielke, minister of state security; and candidate members Horst Dohlus, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Margarete Mueller, Werner Walde.

Also welcomed were the deputy chairmen of the State Council and chairmen of the parties united in the National Front, Dr Manfred Gerlach, Gerald Goetting and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, other members of the SED Central Committee and members of the National Defense Council.

Also present at the visit to the troops were Deputy Ministers for National Defense Col Gen Heinz Kessler, head of the NVA Political Main Administration, Lt Gen Fritz Streletz, head of the NVA Main Staff, and Lt Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, head of the Air Force and Air Defence Command; Herbert Scheibe, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Security; as well as other generals and officers of the armed forces.

Present at the invitation of the GDR defense minister were Lt Gen Vyacheslav Gordiyenko, first deputy commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and head of the Group's Political Administration.

The motto for the day is: "Led by the SED, for high combat force and combat readiness in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary."

Lieutenant General Reinhold, who presented the information report, stated that the air force and air defense, under the leadership of the working class party, had developed into a modern service of the NVA. Alongside their brothers in arms, the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, cadets and officers fulfill all their tasks in reliably protecting the socialist order and peaceful life of citizens of the GDR and all states of the socialist community.

Antiaircraft missile troops, airmen and communications troops are firmly integrated into the unified system of the Warsaw Treaty states' air defense. The forces and equipment in service are ready at any time and in any weather conditions to carry out without delay tasks of protecting and defending the airspace.

Lieutenant General Reinhold reported that during the 1978/79 training year, all tasks in political and combat training, particularly in active service, had been carried out with good and very good results. Every fourth soldier and noncommissioned officer, as well as more than 1,400 military collectives, had attained recognition for superior performance. Sixteen FDJ basic organizations were honored at the GDR National Youth Festival with the working class party's Red Banner of Honor.

The lieutenant general thanked the SED Central Committee and its general secretary for their constant care and aid and gave his assurance that the antiaircraft missile troops, airmen and communications troops would continue in future to carry out every order of the party and state leadership for the protection of socialism alongside their comrades in arms.

After the report, Erich Honecker and the other party and state leaders inspected the National People's Army's modern combat, command and security equipment produced by the Soviet Union.

From a platform Erich Honecker and the other party and state leaders afterwards watched the fighter pilots repel a mock air attack.

During the visit to the troops, meritorious members of the National People's Army were honored. Tribute was also paid at the same time to members of the working class combat groups and members of the civil defense for their work in conjunction with the air force and air defense.

During lunch Army General Hoffmann in a toast described visits to the troops by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the National Defense Council as special highlights in the life of the National People's Army. Army personnel have deep confidence in the party's principled policy, which serves the people's welfare.

This visit on the eve of the GDR's 30th anniversary has shown the development of the air force of the National People's Army from the first piston-engined training plane to the supersonic all-weather interceptor, the minister said. In the afternoon Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership arrived by air at the Heinrich Rau fighter wing in the north of the GDR. Maj Gen Guenter Oldenburg, commanding officer of an air force unit, greeted them on behalf of his men. The visitors then watched demonstrations by experienced aircraft and helicopter pilots.

After a drive to an observation point on the coast the members of the party and state leadership were able to see for themselves the effect of aircraft and helicopter-gunship arms in repulsing a mock "hostile" landing from the sea.

Fighter planes fired homing rockets at simulated air targets which they hit with the utmost accuracy. During aerial maneuvers pilots of other aircraft demonstrated the effect of guided rockets. Next, fighters, fighter bombers and helicopter gunships opened fire in rapid succession on targets at sea with rockets and armaments.

Afterward, Erich Honecker conferred awards on meritorious members of the army as he had done previously at the Vladimir Komarov wing. A meeting of the members of the leadership of the party and state with members of the air force-air defense of the National People's Army ended the visit. Lt Gen Wolfgang Reinhold who opened the rally gave an assurance that the commitments undertaken as part of the "Salute GDR 30" competition in honor of the GDR's 30th birthday are being carried out punctually and at a high level of quality. Their aim is to master the great demands of political and combat training and to reliably discharge the military class assignment.

After a speech by Erich Honecker, which was received with great enthusiasm, in which he paid tribute to the performance of the members of the army and conveyed to them the thanks of the SED Central Committee, a young fighter pilot, Lt Armin Lai, addressed the gathering. He assured Erich Honecker that the soldiers of the working people stood firmly and unswervingly behind the party leadership. As a souvenir of his visit to the troops, Lieutenant Lai presented Erich Honecker with a box containing the competition results of the members of the air force-air defense.

Before flying back to the GDR capital, Erich Honecker and other leading personages met airmen, technicians and mechanics. In a cordial talk Erich Honecker praised the devotion to duty shown by all concerned on this day. On taking leave he wished them every success for the future.

Address To Air Force Personnel

LD300128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

["From the Address by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, at a Meeting With Air Force/Air Defense Personnel on 29 August, 1979"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--Dear comrades, I have the honor at this meeting to convey to you and all members of the National People's Army and border troops and their civilian employees the most cordial and fraternal militant greetings on the forthcoming 30th GDR anniversary on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers. On behalf of the comrades of the party and state leadership present and on my own behalf I want to thank you for the cordial reception, the comradely exchange of experience and interesting demonstrations. We have found confirmation once again that you, like all other members of the National People's Army, are honorably fulfilling the military class assignment set by our party's ninth congress. Your outstanding performance in political and military training is convincing evidence of the high class and political awareness of National People's Army personnel, their love for and loyalty to our party and our socialist fatherland, the German Democratic Republic.

Only a few weeks separate us from the 30th anniversary of the GDR. In town and country our people are preparing for this important event by developing a great initiative to strengthen our socialist worker-peasant state. The exemplary devotion to duty of the personnel of our armed forces, their deeds for the security and protection of our republic and the community of fraternal countries are a worthy contribution to this end. For this I express to all of you the gratitude and appreciation of our party's Central Committee.

Comrades, with pride we can look back on a successful record of 30 years of the development of our republic. It clearly proves that the founding of the first German worker-peasant state was a turning point in the history of our people and Europe. The historic victory of the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition over fascism prepared the ground for it. Under the leadership of the working class and our party, and in alliance with all working people, we created the new, socialist Germany. The German Democratic Republic is forever linked in firm friendship with the Soviet Union and belongs to the community of our fraternal states.

It embodies historic progress on German soil and continues our finest humanist and revolutionary traditions. It is a state of peace, a true home of the people, in which everything happens for the well-being of the people. In accordance with our ninth party congress decisions, we are fashioning an advanced socialist society. While the capitalist world is staggering from one crisis to another, we are securing from decade to decade a stable development of our economy. Everyone will understand that this is no simple matter. Our development is firmly based in the 30-year history of the GDR. It has proceeded in hard class conflicts with the imperialist opponent in all fields of social life. Our program of growth, prosperity and stability was made possible only because our party at all times set the standards for GDR cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and for the development of the GDR's own productive forces. Crucial importance attaches to our work in the scientific-technological field.

Only if we continue to master this question will it be possible to safeguard the material and cultural living standard we have achieved and to gradually improve it. By doing this we will help to enhance the power and international influence of socialism.

It was a great honor and obligation for us when Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at his recent meeting with me on the Crimea described the 30th anniversary of the GDR as an important event for the socialist community as a whole. He emphasized that the close alliance between the USSR and GDR and between all fraternal countries has become one of the reliable pillars of European security and exerts a favorable influence on the entire international situation.

Three decades have been traversed by the GDR--a period full of labor and struggle. Along this road our people put up a tremendous performance. It demanded not a few sacrifices. But today we can say: Our struggle has been worthwhile. For the first time in German history the working people have a state in which their basic rights have become reality--the right to work, education and recreation, social security, freedom and democracy. They are all closely connected and afford the citizens of our country a brighter future than ever before.

From the first minute the imperialist enemies have tried time and again to snuff out our state. Was there anything they did not do in order to blackmail it politically, ruin it economically and isolate it in the world arena? They failed in whatever they did. The 30 years of the GDR prove, on German soil too, that socialism is triumphant and that the future belongs to it. Everyone knows that in its counterrevolutionary plans imperialism has relied more than once on armed provocation and aggression.

All its machinations have been thwarted. Our party's socialist military policy has played a crucial role. The responsible action of the uniformed sons and daughters of our people, of their brothers in arms in the Soviet Army, and the strength of the Warsaw Treaty socialist military coalition have insured the protection of peace and our revolutionary gains. High social appreciation is due to everyone participating in our national defense, whether as a member of our National People's Army border troops, civil defense or other armed forces and security organs.

The National People's Army has proven itself a reliable and indispensable organ of the worker-peasant regime. It is the first army of a German state whose mission is not to oppress its own people and foreign nations, but to protect what the working people have created by the labor of their hands. In contrast to the members of all imperialist armed forces, our soldiers are true defenders of the fatherland. From privates to generals they share the same class interests. Therein lie the invaluable advantages of a socialist army and the bases of its political-moral firmness and cohesion.

Socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism are combined in the daily actions of the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, ensigns, officers and generals of our National People's Army. They prove their awareness of their duty in the common defense of socialism through their joint training with Soviet soldiers, carrying out tasks of the duty system and in exercises with fraternal armies. The results of our army personnel's solidarity drives for those invaded and threatened by imperialism demonstrate their internationalist spirit.

Today the National People's Army, the core of our national defense, is a modern and effective army. Its strength rests on politically aware, well-trained soldiers and up-to-date fighting equipment. We were able to see this here. We have seen modern types of weapons and fighting equipment of the air force/air defense.

Above all we are reassured that because of your political awareness you have an excellent command of the valuable and complicated military equipment. I wish to congratulate you on this, dear comrades. This is shown by your outstanding performance in flight demonstrations, take-offs and landings under difficult conditions and the perfect handling of antiaircraft missiles and communications, radar and locking-in technology. In the future, the mastery of military techniques must be constantly improved as one of the most important factors of high fighting power and combat preparedness. You will thus make an essential contribution to implementing the decisions of our ninth party congress.

Dear comrades, the GDR entered the international arena under the banner of the struggle for peace and security. Throughout 30 years it has consistently expressed these goals and will continue to do so. Socialism and peace are closely related. In our society the roots of war have been eliminated. No one here profits from war. Our people need lasting peace as much as their daily bread for their great work of construction. We fight for the right to live in peace as a primary human right..

Peace is not automatic. It requires a persistent struggle and can be implemented only against the bitter resistance of its enemies. To permanently insure peace and to ultimately make it the normal way of life for nations, no effort is too great for us. I wish to emphasized this on the eve of 1 September, the 40th anniversary of the start of World War II.

In the present international situation it is necessary, and we are prepared, to make still more vigorous efforts in order to strengthen detente and to achieve genuine progress in the field of disarmament and, on this basis, to avert any danger of a world war. This was affirmed at my recent meeting with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. At all international negotiations at which problems of disarmament and military detente are under discussion systematic progress must be made.

The SALT II treaty between the USSR and the United States is of great importance. The CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally have over many years engaged in unremitting and constructive work to achieve the treaty and the positive results of the Vienna summit meeting. These efforts cannot be overrated. By implementing SALT II it will be possible to contain the arms race involving the most dangerous types of weapons. That is of great importance for genuine disarmament measures.

The impetus generated by SALT II must now be used in order to achieve progress in all international negotiations on disarmament problems. There must be no pause in the efforts to add military detente to political relaxation. This applies even more at this time since strong forces are opposing the achievements made in disarmament and are calling for fresh attacks against peace and detente. In alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, we are making every effort to continue the success of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states of different social systems so that war will never again originate on German soil.

Dear comrades, the sources of war have not run dry. Aggressiveness remains a crucial trait of imperialism. From it emanates dangers to peace which must be taken seriously. No one should be under any illusions. We always bear in mind Lenin's advice that it would be most dangerous to underrate the class opponent. Despite detente, NATO is pressing ahead with physical and ideological war preparations. It is making hectic efforts to implement its long-term program and to inflame the arms race. The shopping list of Western military men grows longer each year. The FRG Air Force intends to introduce by the mid-80's 322 'Tornado' warplanes and 175 'Alfa Jet' ground support planes. The arms monopolies will accrue increasing profits from them.

The threat and also the use of military force is part of the practice of the imperialist pact system. This has been confirmed at various points in the world--in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, the Middle East and South Africa.

In Western Europe a number of NATO autumn maneuvers which are clearly directed against the socialist states are beginning. Over 200,000 soldiers will be deployed from Norway to the Mediterranean. Physical war preparations go hand in hand with intensified anti-communism, the ever more blatant appearance of neonazi forces, and constant attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist and other states and to step up ideological diversions. The old legend of an alleged threat from the East plays a special role.

It is NATO's chief ideological instrument in order to discredit the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community and to inflame international tensions. It is designed to block arms limitation and disarmament.

As things stand, the socialist states cannot avoid keeping their defensive power at all times--in future too--at the required level. We are aware of the high responsibility which our GDR has to fulfill at the juncture of the two social systems, the two military alliances in Europe. Because we have to continue to develop our advanced socialist society under these conditions, the all-round strengthening of the GDR necessarily implies the constant improvement of our entire national defense.

The members of our armed forces must at all times meet all provocations of the class enemy and reliably protect our homeland. There will be no change in this mission. Its fulfillment is the contribution of the National People's Army and all armed organs to our great program of socialism, peace and detente.

Comrades, our party and people expect you constantly to insure a high level of combat preparedness. It must be equal to the demands of the class struggle in our time, the revolution in military affairs and a possible war which may be forced on us. Combat preparedness, we all know, is no constant. It is steadily evolving. The standards by which it is measured are changing. The demands made on men and equipment are rising in objective terms. New weapons and technical equipment imply new contents and methods of command, education and training, of preparing for battle. A higher level of organization and greater precision in concerted action are required. It is necessary ceaselessly to improve the duty system and to keep reformulating the norms and principles of deployment. The Soviet Army teaches us how to fulfill these demands with optimum results. That is why it remains a task of primary importance to thoroughly study and to consistently apply its experience and the latest findings of Marxist-Leninist military science.

The fighting power and combat preparedness of the GDR's National People's Army and border troops can be steadily enhanced only if the party's leading role in the armed forces is further strengthened. This proven principle must be reflected in the thought and action of all communists. The fighting power of party organisations, the example set by every communist are more than ever the key to a high quality of education and training.

How all army personnel fulfill their military class assignment essentially depends on a close relationship of trust between communists and nonparty people and on the influence of the party organizations. In the National People's Army too, the heart of party work is ideological activities, the aggressive, cogent and convincing communication of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy, the program of the party and its strategy and tactics. All forms of propaganda, agitation and cultural work decisively help to form the moral qualities of soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers and thus to enhance the fighting power and combat preparedness of staffs, formations, services and units.

Every military task has its ideological prerequisites and consequences. This applies all the more in view of the complicated and contradictory developments in the world which raise many problems. The building of socialism and the evolutionary process in the armed forces bring up many new questions. An expert answer requires much knowledge and ability on the part of communists.

How the purpose of soldiering is understood, and how stable motives for conscious fulfillment of military duty grow from this understanding, depends ultimately on the day-to-day work of our members and candidate members in the military collectives. Commanders and political officers bear a special responsibility for persuasive political work.

The modern socialist military system needs a universally trained fighter. The new conditions make greater demands on his political-moral qualities, the sum total of his military and technological knowledge and skills, his physical and mental stamina.

All commanders, political organs, party and PDJ organizations should therefore direct their efforts still more purposefully to an effective education and training. It will be achieved most effectively wherever the initiative and creativity of all army personnel are daily encouraged and used. In this spirit the development of socialist competition deserves great attention. Such forms, as arouse the ingenuity and enterprise of young soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers and facilitate their active participation, should be more strongly promoted.

Dear comrades, the party and state leadership are firmly convinced that the members of the National People's Army and the other armed organs will continue to fulfill their duties honorably. Loyally and responsibly they will insure the reliable protection of our socialist fatherland alongside their brothers in arms.

To this end I wish you all much success and may you do well personally.

BRIEFS

FRG EXPORTS TO GDR DECLINE--According to a DPA report, deliveries in GDR-FRG trade decreased in the first half of 1979. The volume of trade between the FRG and the GDR decreased by 1.5 percent in the time between January and June and fell to 4.244 billion clearing units. These were the results from a report of the Federal Economic Ministry. Whereas deliveries to the GDR declined by 7.2 percent to 2.086 billion clearing units, deliveries to the FRG from the GDR totaled 2.158 billion clearing units. Thus for the first time since 1965 the GDR has scored a slight trade balance surplus. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

AUSTRIAN CP SECRETARY AWARDED--Berlin--At the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the chairman of the GDR State Council has awarded Erwin Scharf, Politburo member and secretary of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee, the "Star of International Friendship" Order in gold. The award marks the 65th birthday of the Austrian workers' leader. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CUBA--On Thursday [23 August] Blas Roca Calderio, deputy chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, received Dr Harry Spindler, newly appointed GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cuba, for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT--"On Thursday [23 August] the harvesting collectives of the republic started the cutting and threshing of grain on the last fifth of the area under that crop. By that date grain had been harvested on 1,982,209 hectares. The major part of the areas that still must be harvested centers on higher regions of Karl-Marx-Stadt and Erfurt Bezirk and the coastal zones." More than 566,000 tons of grain have been dried thus far in Potsdam Bezirk and some 77,000 tons still must be prepared for storage. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

MTI CARRIES COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY GDR'S FISCHER

LD251115 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

["Fischer's Visit--Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, August 24 (MTI)--Invited by Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, paid a friendly working visit to Hungary on August 23-24, 1979.

The foreign ministers exchanged views on cooperation between their countries. They established with satisfaction that relations between the two states are developing continuously and fruitfully on the basis of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed by them in 1979, and the agreement concluded by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party and president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. The two foreign ministers discussed measures aimed at further deepening cooperation and rendering it more fruitful in certain important spheres.

While reviewing international issues, the ministers underlined that in the spirit of the stands adopted by the political consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, together with the countries of the socialist community they will continue to make endeavours for the further consolidation of detente, stopping arms race and elaborating disarmament measures. The implementation of the suggestions worked out by the Foreign Ministerial Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization at its Budapest session this year will bring about concrete advancement on the path to European and universal detente.

The foreign ministers reaffirmed their governments' determination to continue active work for strengthening the socialist community and for the efficient coordination of their foreign policies. The sides lauded the peace efforts of the Soviet Union and in this connection expressed the hope that the introduction of the second strategic arms limitation treaty will pave the way for effective measures leading to military relaxation and for the solution of other important international problems.

Referring to the Madrid meeting of the states signatory to the European Conference on Security and Cooperation scheduled for next year, the Hungarian and the GDR foreign ministers underlined that the nations of Europe are justly expecting that the negotiations provide practical help to the further consolidation of European security and the expansion of cooperation.

The two foreign ministers emphasized the significance of the Havana conference of the non-aligned countries from the point of view of the struggle for peace, social progress and national independence.

The meeting between the foreign ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They held full identity of views on the issues discussed. The deliberations were attended also by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska, Jozsef Kadar, Hungarian ambassador to Berlin, and Rufold Rossmeisl, GDR ambassador to Budapest.

Oskar Fischer left Budapest on Friday [24 August].

ISTVAN SARLOS RETURNS FROM TALKS IN BULGARIA

LD302252 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The PPF delegation, led by Istvan Sarlos, Politburo member and PPF secretary general, has returned home from Bulgaria. The delegation conferred with representatives of the Bulgarian Patriotic Front on international issues and wider cooperation between the two organizations. Istvan Sarlos was received by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council.

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA

LD301858 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 30 (MTI)--The delegation of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives (TOT) headed by General Secretary Bela Czimbalmos, who had stayed in Mongolia between August 19 and 30 at the invitation of the Supreme Council of Mongolian Farming Unions, returned to Hungary on Thursday. The Hungarian delegation was received by Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, first vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, who presented a medal for friendship awarded by the Great People's Hural Presidium to the general secretary of TOT for his activities to broaden the cooperation between cooperative farms in Hungary and Mongolia.

The TOT delegation visited several cooperative farms in Mongolia. They agreed with the hosts to intensify the contacts and to expand cooperation between farming cooperatives.

BRIEFS

POLISH JUDICIAL DELEGATION--At the invitation of Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja, a Polish judicial delegation led by Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia arrived in our country on Monday [27 August]. Dr Imre Markoja welcomed the delegation at Ferihegy Airport. Tadeusz Pietrzak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Hungary, was also present. During the visit the ministers will discuss and exchange experiences about tasks facing the judicatures and issues related to the further development of the legal systems of the two countries, as well as a modification of the legal assistance agreement concluded in 1959 between the two countries. They will also sign an agreement of cooperation between the two ministries. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Aug 79 p 5 AU]

MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP's Central Control Committee, a Mongolian party delegation led by N. Lubsanrabdan, member of the MPRP Politburo and chairman of its Central Control Committee, arrived in our country on Tuesday [28 August]. Janos Brutyo, chairman of the MSZMP's Central Control Committee, welcomed the delegation at Ferihegy Airport. S. Dorjpurev, ambassador of the MPR in Budapest, was also present. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Aug 79 p 5 AU]

JORDANIAN HEALTH MINISTER--At the invitation of Minister of Health Emil Schultheisz, 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Rawabdah, minister of health of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, has arrived in our country at the head of a delegation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Aug 79 p 5 AU]

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON SLOVAK ANNIVERSARY

AU301500 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Text of greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to CSSR counterparts on the Slovak uprising anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of the CSSR, in Prague:

Dear comrades, on the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising we send to you, dear comrades, to the CPCZ Central Committee and, through you, to the party leadership of Slovak Socialist Republic and the fraternal CSSR peoples, cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of the Polish people and on our own behalf.

The Slovak uprising, which was preceded by the establishment of a broad national front led by the workers class, attests to the farsightedness and political sagacity of its leading force--the communists. It was the communists who at that time pointed to the only correct political orientation and banked on cooperation with the great Soviet Union and its heroic Red Army, which, flaying the Hitlerite aggressor, also brought liberation to the peoples of Czechoslovakia.

Through its political and social program the uprising initiated the process of building the foundations of Socialist Czechoslovakia--the joint state for the Czechs and the Slovaks.

Implementing the aims of the uprising, present-day Slovakia has become a country of dynamic socioeconomic and cultural development.

The participation of Poles in the uprising was responsible for the fact that the common struggle enhanced the friendship and brotherhood of our two peoples, who, having been liberated by the Soviet Army, entered the road of socialist construction under the leadership of the PZPR and the CPCZ.

Dear comrades, please accept our best wishes for further successes in building a developed socialist society. We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

GIEREK RECEIVES WORLD PEACE COUNCIL'S CHANDRA

LD301949 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, received Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council, who is staying in our country. Romesh Chandra informed Edward Gierek about the activity of the WPC.

He recalled that the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II is a prominent reminder and command for constant efforts toward progress in detente, the consolidation of peaceful cooperation, and disarmament.

Romesh Chandra expressed his approval of Poland's activity in the international arena, which serves the great cause of peace. He stressed that Poland paid a high price, heroically facing Nazi aggression, and has a particular moral right to warn the world of ravages. Hence the declaration on bringing up societies in the spirit of peace, adopted by the United Nations at Poland's initiative, has gained such wide support by world public opinion.

Edward Gierek stressed that world peace movement plays an important role in combining the efforts of all who, regardless of their outlook and political convictions, wish to protect the world from the threat of nuclear war, to end the arms race, and achieve disarmament. Polish people actively participate in these efforts and will continue to do everything possible to insure that the fundamental right of man, the right to live in peace, has become the property of the entire human race.

The meeting was attended by: Jerzy Waszczuk, head of the Chancery of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and Jozef Cyrankiewicz, chairman of the Polish Peace Committee.

CORRESPONDENT, PAPER ON SOCIALISM, NONALINED MOVEMENT

Kakrzewski on Nonalined

LD302140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Jan Zakrzewski dispatch from Havana]

[Excerpt] Nonalined states is a name belonging to tradition; in the present-day world of continued struggle against neocolonialism. Struggle against old systems, struggle for a new world economic order, the idea of nonalinement is disappearing. Its place is being taken by the understanding of the need for a search for new solutions through new political-economic systems.

As an idea, socialism has been strengthening its attraction and power, and this can be seen clearly here in Havana. But this does not definitely indicate any absolute unity of political thinking on the part of states which, in effect, are linked in unity by their decision to come to Havana and to discuss frankly the problems that face them; states which are united by the fact that there are no superpowers in their midst, but which are divided at the same time by the existence of very rich and very poor states, by their mentality, by continents, ideologies, stages of political and economic development, national aims, and very often by narrowly understood national interests.

But the aims of the conference, proclaimed by large banners saying "a step forward to unity," will be achieved if Havana reports to the world that burning questions will have been debated, discussed, acknowledged as being burning indeed, and in need of immediate solution.

Socialist Ties with Movement

LD301957 Warsaw PAP in English 1315 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug, PAP--The DZIENNIK LUDOWY daily carries an extensive article about the non-aligned movement. Excerpts:

"A tendency exists among some non-aligned countries to keep up an 'equal distance' to countries of the socialist community and imperialist states. The U.S. would like to take advantage of the tendency, first of all, to undermine the objectively existing, natural and close friendship between socialist states and the non-aligned movement.

"Beijing is also taking part in this activity. For many years (?now) China has pursued the policy of attempting to enforce its hegemony on the Third World and the non-aligned movement. Then China would like to continuously undermine its unity and to bring at least some of these states into its zone of influence. It is also doing it now, conducting an unscrupulous campaign especially against Vietnam and Cuba.

"However, all this cannot conceal historical facts known to everybody. They include the truth that it was exactly the alignment of force in the international arena changed by socialism that became the factor promoting, at first, the winning of independence, and then the consolidation of sovereignty of African, Asian and Latin American states," goes on the daily.

"These facts include also the obvious community or convergence of interests of socialist and non-aligned states in such key questions as co-existence, disarmament, struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, shaping a new and just economic order, rejection of divisions into blocs and anybody's attempts to dominate or interfere in internal affairs of states or nations. In the past, this resulted in joint actions in the U.N. and in other international organizations and is certain to bear fruit also in the future. This concurrence of interests is not the result of somebody's political speculations, but it stems from the objective reality of the world and natural strivings of nations."

PAP CORRESPONDENT VIEWS 'CRUCIAL STAGE' OF UNCSTD

LD302350 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[By PAP special correspondent Jerzy Korejwo]

[Text] Vienna, 30 Aug, PAP--The debates of the U.N. Conference on "Science and Technology for Development" in Vienna have entered the crucial stage. Committees and work groups work non-stop on the final documents which are to be approved at the final plenary meeting on Friday. These documents will decide whether the Vienna meeting of representatives of 141 countries and several dozen international organizations will end in success and concrete resolutions, or else the only benefit of the nearly two-week debate will be an all-round exchange of views.

At the plenary meeting, which already took place, 154 delegates of particular countries and international organizations presented their experience in the practical use of science and technology for development as well as making precise their views on the utilization of human thought worldwide for the benefit of all inhabitants of our globe.

Disarmament and peace in the world as factors stimulating all-round development were coming to the surface especially frequently at the conference coinciding with the eve of the 40th anniversary marking the outbreak of World War Two.

The creation of means of destruction absorbs nearly half a million highly skilled scientists and engineers and some 70 million other personnel. This means that now more than one-fourth of world's scientific-research potential is engaged in creating the means of destruction and not in industrial production.

It is estimated that since the end of World War Two, armaments devoured approximately 40 percent of the world scientific expenditures.

Insolubility of peace and man's all-round progress also was strongly accentuated in the debates of the accompanying forum of non-governmental organizations which attracted more than 1,400 delegates of 366 organizations from 51 countries.

GIEREK VISITS TV TUBES FACTORY, AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE

LD242214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today visited the work forces of a newly commissioned factory of color television tubes at Piaseczno, Polkolor. He also visited work forces of the agricultural production cooperative at Czaplin near Gora Kalwaria. Edward Gierek was escorted by the administrators of the metropolitan voivodship and by Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR committee.

The complex of the factories at Piaseczno which have grown in the outskirts of Warsaw represents the main investment of color television in our country. The construction of the works, complicated by the fact that new designs, construction plans and technological solutions were used which had never been used before, has been guided by highly qualified specialists from many enterprises. On the eve of the July national day, technological trial runs began after a shortened 36-month investment cycle. It became possible thanks to the realization of commitments adopted by the teams performing construction work and assembling installations in honor of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee acquainted himself with the work of the work force which has at its disposal automatic precision apparatus, steering installations and pneumatic means of transportation. Among the 100 newly created objects are a glass works and a huge assembly hall for assembling color television tubes with a high degree of endurance. Representatives of the work force reported to Edward Gierek that they will make 25,000 color television tubes this year and that they will exploit the time provided for technological trial runs in such a way that large serial production can begin before the eighth party congress.

In talks with the workers of Polkolor, Edward Gierek said that the greatest weight should be attached to the quality of products, so that the im[illegible]e funds provided by the state for this investment for the market should be beneficial for society.

Next the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee visited the agricultural production cooperative at Czaplin, which is farming well on 350 hectares of land. The cooperative members from Czaplin will supply 1,400 tons of animals for slaughter this year. Thanks to cooperation with individual peasants and horticultural cooperatives, they will provide processed fruit and vegetables for the Warsaw market.

During the meeting with the cooperative members, Edward Gierek referred to the latest agricultural conference, emphasizing that the Czaplin workers have chosen an economically sound direction of development, taking into consideration the specific conditions of the industrial region and the duty to supply the capital with food.

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES ZBOWID SESSION IN WARSAW

LD302248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] "No More War." This is the slogan of the plenary session of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] which met in Warsaw today. The gala session, organized in connection with the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War and Nazi Germany's aggression against Poland, is chaired by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, president of the ZBOWID Supreme Council. Among those present were people who took part in campaigns on all fronts during the Second World War--soldiers who fought in September 1939; fighters in the resistance movement in Poland, the USSR and other countries of Europe; former inmates of the Hitlerite extermination camps; soldiers of Polish armed forces in the West and of the Polish People's Army.

The session was attended by members of the Politburo; Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense; Central Committee Secretaries Stanislav Kania and Andrzej Werblan; and Teodor Palimaka, head of the Central Committee's Department of Administration. Also present were Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Grudzien, minister of veterans' affairs; Janusz Wieczorek, chairman of the Council for the Protection of Monuments to Struggle and Martyrdom; Stanislaw Wronski, president of the ZBOWID Central Board; and Marshal Michal Zymierski and Gen Zygmunt Berling, coorganizers of the recreated Polish People's Army.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz took the floor during the meeting. Referring to the experiences of the Polish people gained in the tragic days of September and during the Second World War, he said: We pay homage to the heroic soldiers of September. We extol those who participated in the liberation struggle against fascism and who fought to make the fatherland free for peaceful development. At the same time we remember the lessons of the tragic days of September and of the 5 years of Nazi occupation--lessons about the national and state existence of Poles. To remember is our duty to ourselves, to future generations and to the international community.

Addressing ex-combatants, Piotr Jaroszewicz recalled that the party and the state are counting on them. When during the years of the Second World War they were in the front ranks of those fighting for freedom, so today they are setting an example in honest work and civic service.

BRIEFS

U.S. AWARD TO POLISH COUPLE--On 27 August in Warsaw, U.S. Ambassador William E. Schaufele, Jr, presented Mr and Mrs Jan Wikiel with a diploma awarded to them by the Massachusetts House of Representatives as a token of tribute and esteem for having provided shelter and safety to a Jewish family for 18 months between 1942 and 1944 during the Hitlerite occupation in Poland. The family, which had emigrated to the United States after the war, visited their Polish rescuers in 1977. Ambassador Schaufele said that the diploma was an expression of tribute to the courage of the people who, having provided shelter for those doomed to annihilation, had incurred the risk of death for themselves. [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Aug 79 p 4 AU]

MORE FOREIGN LEADERS' GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU ON NATIONAL DAY

Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan

AU302035 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

To Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation, we have the great pleasure of extending to you our warmest congratulations with the expression of most profound fraternal and revolutionary feelings, on behalf of the Kampuchean Communist Party, the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea and ourselves personally.

We are glad that in this solemn moment we can note the brilliant successes attained by the Socialist Republic of Romania in all fields, under the high leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. We also wish to express our high appreciation of the foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, based on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and complete renunciation of force and the threat of force in interstate relations.

We are happy that traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries, Democratic Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Romania, are continuously developing and increasingly consolidating on the basis of the genuine internationalist spirit.

With the conviction that the relations of militant friendship and solidarity between our two parties will flourish, please accept the expression of our warmest fraternal revolutionary greetings.

[Signed] Pol Pot, secretary of the Kampuchean Communist Party and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Khieu Samphan, president of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea.

Israel's Peres

AU300955 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed Mr President, I want to convey to you personal wishes and wishes on behalf of the Israeli Labor Party members on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Romanian people's national day--the day on which your people were liberated from the domination of fascist forces.

In the past as today, independent countries struggling for their freedom and security have always admired your country's courage.

Your progress in the areas of agriculture, construction and industrialization is most impressive, and I wish your people prosperity and progress, under your vigorous and wise leadership.

I hope that the relations of friendship that have developed between our two nations will be further strengthened in the future.

Esteemed Mr President, please accept my sincere wishes for success and my friendly greetings.

Yours, [signed] Shimon Peres, chairman of the Israeli Labor Party.

Israel's MAPAM Leaders

AU300956 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To the RCP Central Committee, to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination, on behalf of the MAPAM [Israeli United Workers Party] Central Committee and of ourselves, we want to convey wishes for success and well-being along the path of socialist construction to the RCP and its leadership, and to the Romanian Government and people.

[Signed] Meir Talmi, MAPAM secretary general; Dov Zakin, secretary of the International Relations Department.

Lebanese Party Leader Junblatt

AU300945 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the occasion of the 35th national anniversary of the friendly Romanian people, on behalf of myself and of all the members of the Progressive Socialist Party, I have the honor of conveying to you best personal wishes, and to the Romanian people wishes for great successes along the path of socialist construction in Romania, in the conviction that the relations between our parties and peoples will further develop in the future.

With friendly greetings,

[Signed] Walid Jumblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon.

Lebanese CP

AU300941 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To the RCP Central Committee.

Dear Comrades, the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] takes pleasure in conveying to your people warm congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of 23 August 1979, the 35th anniversary of your country's liberation from fascism, the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On this occasion, our party hails the successes attained by the workers class in your country--led by its communist party--in building socialism, eliminating the exploitation of man by man, and in turning your country into a socialist state that has overcome its past backwardness in a relatively short time.

At the same time, our party takes this opportunity to express its desire to develop and consolidate the comradely relations existing between our parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for the benefit of the common struggle of the forces of socialism, progress and national liberation throughout the world, against the policies of imperialist forces hostile to the interests of international people, to peoples' independence and to their right to freely choose the path of independent national development.

Our party has successfully concluded the proceedings of its fourth congress amid a very dangerous situation for the fate of our people and country and for the cause of the entire Arab national liberation movements, especially for the cause of the Arab Palestinian people.

In our congress' document we expressed the vital importance of consolidating internationalism, primarily between the fraternal parties and countries of the international socialist camp, for the victory of our struggle to defend the unity, independent Arab character and democratic development of Lebanon, for the success of the struggle we are waging shoulder to shoulder with the Palestinian resistance for the rights of the Arab Palestinian people to return to their homes, to autonomy and to establishing a national independent state on the soil of their fatherland.

Esteemed comrades, allow us to once again express our wholehearted congratulations to you and to the friendly Romanian people, to whom we wish new and important success in progress to all areas of socialist and communist supremacy.

Long live the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascism!

May the relations of solidarity and friendship between our parties and peoples develop and strengthen!

[Signed] Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party.

U.S. CP LEADERS RECEIVE RCP REPRESENTATIVE, CEAUSESCU MESSAGE

AU301100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 30 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Washington, AGERPRES, 30/8/1979--Messages of greetings were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and Henry Winston and Gus Hall, during the call paid by Ion Cumpanasu, RCP representative to the 20th [as received] Congress of the Communist Party of the U.S., on that Party's national chairman.

Henry Winston expressed inter alia the desire of the leadership of the Communist Party of the U.S. to continually develop the relations of friendship and collaboration with the Romanian Communist Party.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FOREIGN PARTY REPRESENTATIVES

Italian Republican Party

AU302005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 30 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/8/1979--During an interview in Bucharest between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Oddo Biasini, political secretary of the Republican Party of Italy (RPI), appreciation was expressed at the good relations between the two parties and the joint wish to expand and deepen those relations in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard and full equality, for the benefit of the traditional friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, of peace and international collaboration. Within this framework, highlighted was the ascending course of the Romanian-Italian collaboration and reasserted was the determination of the RCP and the RPI to contribute to the deepening and intensification of the political, economic, cultural, technical-scientific and other relations between Romania and Italy.

Oddo Biasini was highly appreciative of the achievements scored by the Romanian people in the development of its homeland, of the policy of peace, collaboration and understanding among nations consistently promoted by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Approached were also current issues of the international political life, and emphasized was the particular importance of the intensification of the joint struggle of people, of all progressive democratic forces and parties for the consolidation of the positive course of detente, security and cooperation in Europe and the world over, for the establishment of new interstate relations grounded on full equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, nonrecourse to force and threat of force, for the achievement of a (?new) international economic order. Both sides stressed the necessity of implementing the provisions of the Madrid meeting due in 1980 which is called to adopt tangible measures for the achievement of security, detente and peace in Europe. It was considered that further efforts should be made for proceeding to tangible measures of disarmament and military disengagement, of reducing military expenditures without which peace and security on this continent and in the world cannot be conceived.

Spanish Labor Party

AU302050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 30 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/8/1979--On August 30, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania received (Manuel Garcia) Castro, member of the Standing Collective Secretariat of the Spanish Labour Party.

The guest conveyed a warm salute to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the Spanish Labour Party. In his turn, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings to the leadership, to all members of the Spanish Labour Party, and congratulated (?him) on the party's unification.

Within this framework, emphasized were the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Spanish Labour Party and underlined was the joint resolve to further expand and strengthen them to the benefit of the two peoples, of many-sided development of the relations between Romania and Spain, of the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding among nations.

Special attention was given to problems regarding the insuring of a lasting (?peace in Europe) and in the world since this entails the passage to firm tangible measures of military disengagement and disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, of reducing military expenditures and halting the arms race.

At the same time, emphasized was the necessity of further actions for the consolidation of the course of detente, for the political settlement of all states of tension and conflict, for the democratization of interstate relations, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of new international economic order conducive to a more rapid progress of all countries, of those lagging behind in particular, to the world economic stability. The two parties agreed upon the particular significance of strengthening the collaboration between the workers' democratic and progressive parties--on the basis of full equality and observance of their autonomy--in the struggle for the fundamental rights of the working people, for the attainment of the ideals of freedom and independence, of peace and social progress of all peoples.

Chilean Socialist Party

AU292036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 29 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/8/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 29 Clodomiro Almeyda who is visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Clodomiro Almeyda thanked the RCP general secretary for the political and moral support to the struggle of the Chilean socialists, of the other progressive and democratic Chilean forces for the reestablishment of the democratic rights and liberties, for the free, independent development of the Chilean people as well as for the hospitality and care shown in Romania to a great number of Chilean refugees.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the full support of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Romanian people, their militant solidarity with the revolutionary and democratic forces of Chile, with all the forces fighting nowadays against imperialism, for freedom, democracy, independence, peace and social progress.

...cisfaction was expressed during the talk for the continuous expansion and strengthening of the relations of collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Party of Chile as well as the mutual resolve to further intensify and deepen them, since this corresponds to the interests of the two parties and peoples, serves the cause of peace and socialism.

When current international questions were approached and the deep-going revolutionary and social changes in Latin America underlined, emphasis was placed on the importance of the strengthening of the unity of action and collaboration between the revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces--both nationally and internationally--in the struggle for a policy of peace, social progress, against imperialism and colonialism, for democratic transformations, for a new world economic and political order, for tangible disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place.

Ecuador Revolutionary Socialist Party

AU292033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 29 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/8/1979--R.C.P. General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 29 Fernando Maldonado, secretary-general of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Reference was made during the talks to the good relations existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador, the wish being expressed to continually develop them; to the upward course, especially in recent years, of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Ecuador. The wish of the two parties was also expressed to further work for the more intense development of the Romanian-Ecuadorian links on multiple planes.

When current international political questions were approached, the assessment was made that in the present-day conditions the strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration between all revolutionary, democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces is more necessary now than ever by the observance of the autonomy of each party, of full equality in the struggle for democratic transformations, for peace, detente and social progress.

It was also considered that consistent actions must be undertaken for the promotion of new, democratic international relations grounded on equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, for the constructive settlement, in the interest of the peoples, of the complex problems facing mankind, for the consolidation of the process of detente, security and cooperation in Europe, Latin America and the world over, for tangible disarmament measures, nuclear above all, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic and political order which should secure free, democratic and independent development to each people.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

DEPUTY PREMIER IONITA RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG HEALTH MINISTER

AU292040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 29 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/8/1979--Ion Ionita, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the Higher Sanitary Council, received on August 29 Emile Krieps, member of the leadership of the Democratic (Liberal) Party of Luxembourg, minister of public health, of civil service (defense) and of physical education and sports, who pays a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Front.

During the talk, they approached questions related to the development of the Romanian-Luxembourgian collaboration on multiple planes, especially in medical assistance, the expansion of the collaboration between Romanian and Luxembourgian specialists and between medical research institutes in the two countries.

TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN BOBU RECEIVES HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

AU301940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 30 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/8/1979--Emil Bobu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation, met on August 30 Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the T.U. Central Council of Hungary, who pays a visit to Romania at head of a Hungarian T.U. delegation, at the invitation of the GTUCR Central Council.

Views and information were exchanged on the occasion on the activity deployed by the GTUCR and the TU CC of Hungary at home and internationally, as well as on questions of the world T.U. movement. Both sides expressed the wish to develop and strengthen continually the good links of friendship and collaboration between the trade unions and the working people in the two countries.

TITO MEETS LEADERS AT HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT

31 August Castro Dinner

LD310942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0825 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana, August 31 (TANJUG)--Cuban State Council President Fidel Castro offered an informal dinner in honour of President Tito in the garden of the government palace in Havana yesterday evening.

Guests at the dinner, which took place in a cordial atmosphere were members of the Yugoslav delegation to the sixth nonalined summit Vidoje Zapkovic, Milos Minic, Josip Vrhovec, Anton Vratusa, Berislav Badurina and Budimir Loncar and other Yugoslav personages.

Attending on behalf of the Cuban side were highest state and party officials Raul Castro, Juan Almeyda, Ramiro Valdes, Guillermo Garcia, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Blas Roca, Armando Hart, Sergio Delvaye and other ranking personages.

Conference With India's Mishra

LD310340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0217 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana, August 31, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito conferred here yesterday with the head of the Indian delegation to the sixth non-aligned summit, Foreign Minister Shyam Nandan Mishra. The talk pertained to topical questions of non-alignment.

Both sides underlined the significance of the authentic principles of non-alignment and of strengthening, on the basis of these principles, the unity of action of the non-aligned.

The need was especially underlined for the policy of non-alignment to focus in the greatest measure possible on the solution of vital world problems, economic and other.

Successful cooperation between the two friendly countries was set out with satisfaction.

KOMUNIST REPORTS ON POSITIVE CHANGES IN NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD302306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--"All genuinely important events and great international political meetings evoke intensified activity, shifts and even regroupings among the operating political forces. This happened with earlier nonalined conferences and has happened now on the eve of the Havana summit," notes tomorrow's issue of 'KOMUNIST' in its leading article.

These shifts have been visible for a long time in, on the one hand, the increased endeavors of the great powers and blocs to halt the processes that are taking place in the world in the context of the increasing role and influence of nonalined policy in the international arena by attempting to impose certain false dilemmas on the movement in order to disorient it and suppress its policy. On the other hand, there have been shifts in the broad and decisive orientation of the nonalined countries toward the preservation of the original principles of nonalined policy; for in this they find the safest support for their independence and the greatest backing of their struggle to build a new system of international political and economic relations.

This is without doubt, KOMUNIST underlines, the dominant characteristic of the present international situation from the point of view of nonalined policy, and it will probably be one of the chief features of the Havana conference.

The forthcoming summit is an opportunity for the self-affirmation of the policy of nonalinement, for a renewed gathering together, for offering resistance to many pressures and for determining new tasks and directions in the operation of the nonalined movement. "Certain questions that will be discussed in Havana may cause some problems concerning the final form of the agreements to be achieved, but there is no doubt that their solution will be in line with the condemnation of the politics of force, foreign military intervention and the imposition of another's will on smaller countries and nations. There is also no doubt that they will be in line with the defense of the inviolable rights of all countries and nations to independence, equality of rights and an unhindered development," KOMUNIST stresses.

"The nonalined movement has met with difficulties in the past. It has known how to overcome these and has constantly increased its positive influence on international relations. At the same time, the nonalined countries have become even more convinced that only through the preservation of their active unity can they influence the changing world and direct these changes even more toward the achievements of peace, freedom and progress." The article concludes by expressing the conviction that the Havana conference will also considerably strengthen this role and the orientation of the nonalined movement and its policy.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON CSSR ATTITUDE TOWARD NONALINEMENT

LD272202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2026 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Up to now the nonalined have never "measured" themselves by how far or how close they are to the blocs; they have acted forcefully as a continuously growing force with their own principles and in line with independent assessments. This is written in tomorrow's POLITIKA in its comment on the assessments presented in the Czechoslovak press in the past few days concerning the forthcoming conference of the nonaligned countries in Havana.

In quoting the attitude of Prague Television that, without the support of the socialist camp and its influence on the international situation, the nonalined movement would not have such a significant position as it has today, POLITIKA says that in this and other Czechoslovak public information media, some old and well known theses are appearing which are not only at variance with the attitude of the explicit majority in the international community, but also at variance with the general tone which marks the reports of the "socialist community" on nonalinement in other countries.

Such theses, the POLITIKA commentary says, are also present in the Czechoslovak party weekly TVORBA, particularly concerning Yugoslav foreign policy. Because it is worried about the antibloc nature of nonalinement, the POLITIKA commentary says, TVORBA denigrates nonalinement and ascribes to it, or at least to the greater section of members of this movement, an inclination toward an unprincipled "balancing act" between blocs. In quoting TVORBA's assertion that "one has to decide clearly between imperialism and socialism," POLITIKA says in its commentary that it is evidently again necessary to recall the words contained in the document of the Ministerial Conference of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo: "Members of the nonalined movement... have a particular obligation to be vigilant, both individually and collectively, concerning all attempts, both concealed and overt, at undermining, distorting or diluting the principles of the movement.

The Czechoslovak press continues to ignore President Tito's role when it lists the names of the founders of the movement, the POLITIKA commentary goes on, and this is a sign not merely of the attitude toward a living and generally recognized founder of nonalinement, but also toward Socialist Yugoslavia as a whole. Replying to TVORBA's objection about Yugoslavia not having recognized Heng Samrin's regime in Kampuchea, POLITIKA recalls that Yugoslavia has always defended the right of every people to its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and that it has always energetically opposed foreign interference in the internal affairs of others, the principle of which was defended at the time of the French and American aggression against Vietnam. These principles have never up to now and will never in the future be able to reconcile themselves with the acceptance of the policy of fait accompli. This is, after all, also the way in which the activity of Yugoslavia and of nonalined countries is manifested when there is readiness for correct and meaningful understanding, the POLITIKA commentary says at the end.

SECOND NONALINED 'POOL' CONFERENCE SET FOR BELGRADE IN NOVEMBER

AU302100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 25 August, TANJUG--The conference of the pool of new agencies of the nonalined countries will be held from 1 to 3 November this year in Belgrade. The conference will be preceded by the fourth meeting of the Coordination Committee of the pool on 29 and 30 October, also in Belgrade.

The agreement on the new date for the conference of the pool, which had been planned for the end of June, was achieved after broadest consultations with the news agencies participating in the pool. In these consultations, the participating news agencies expressed the view that it would be most useful if the second conference of the pool was held after the sixth nonalined summit in Havana.

BRIEFS

FIRA IN MOSCOW--In Moscow yesterday Dr. Aleksandar Fira, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Legislative Affairs, had talks with Vladimir Terebilov, Soviet minister of justice, about the legal systems of the two countries and about cooperation in this field. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 79 p 6 AU]

PETROVIC IN BAGHDAD--Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, had talks in Baghdad yesterday with an under secretary in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry on the coming summit of the nonalined countries in Havana. "The talks confirmed the identity of the views of the two countries on the most important questions and principles of the movement of nonalined countries, as well the identity in approaches and the similarity in the views on the forthcoming summit in Havana." [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 79 p 6 AU]

ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Romanian Ambassador Nicolae Mihai gave a formal reception in Belgrade on the occasion of Romania's national day. The reception was attended by representatives of the sociopolitical, economic and cultural life of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav People's Army. Heads of the diplomatic missions also attended the reception. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU]